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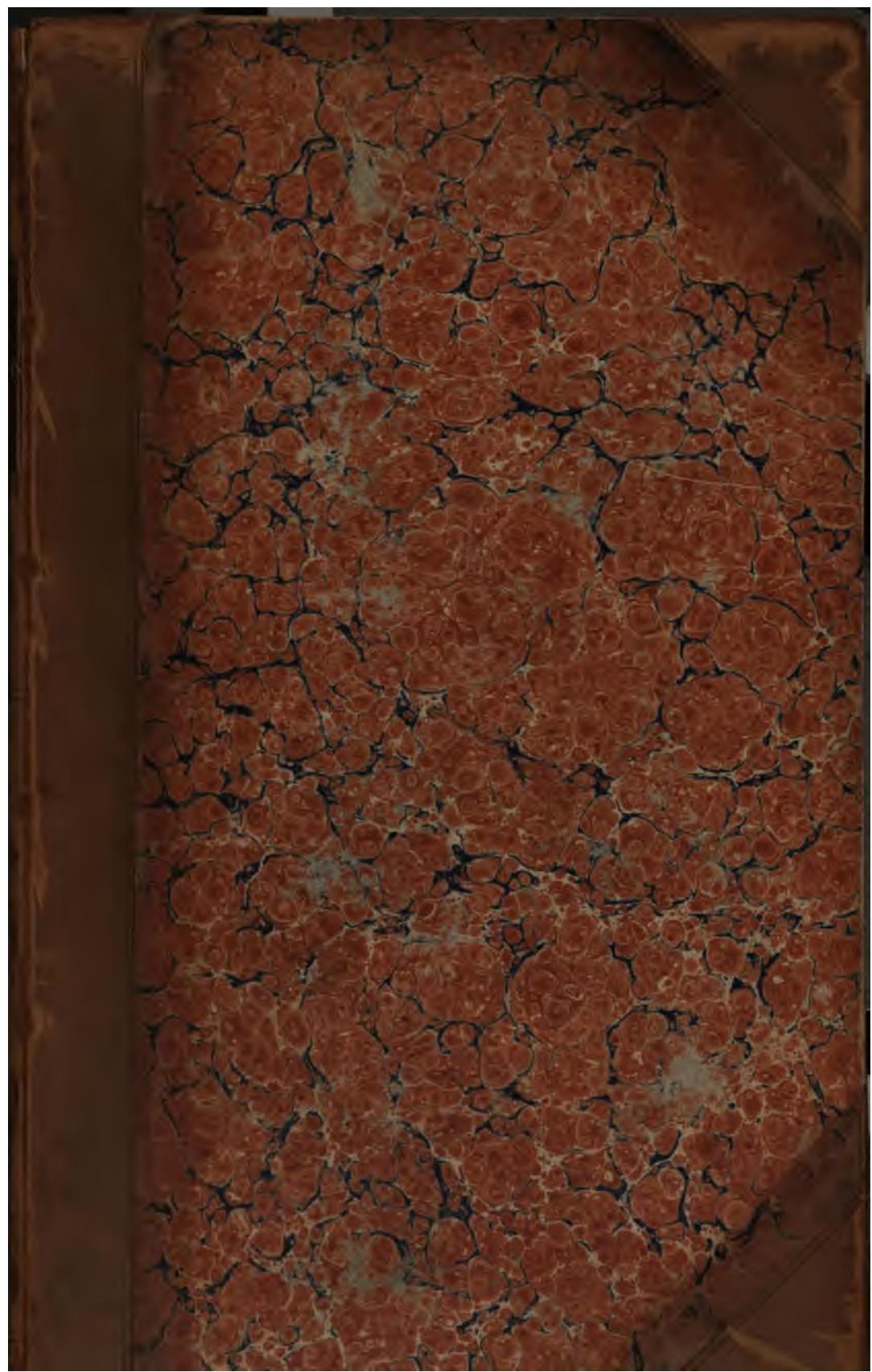
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S. H. 109

ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF

DR. KARL GOETTLING,

BY A

MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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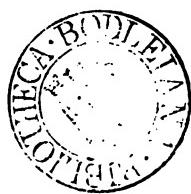
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GREEK ACCENTUATION.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

§. 1.

LANGUAGE consists of words, a word of syllables, a syllable of two things: 1. the *idea* of that which is to be designated (form), 2. the *tone* or *sound* of the voice, with which the idea is to be made audible to the ear (matter). Sound is produced by motion, which can be considered in a three-fold relation, 1. in *strength* or *weakness*, 2. *height* or *depth*, 3. *greater* or *less duration*. Sound is dependent upon and subordinate to idea. But in polysyllabic words ideas are of two kinds, either *principal* or *subordinate*; e. g. λέγω (I speak). The syllable λεγ indicates the idea of speaking, the syllable ω is a mere designation of the person, &c.; therefore λεγ is the principal and ω the subordinate idea. Both ought to be distinguished by the sound according to their degree of internal worth. But this can only be effected by one or more of the three accidents of sound, by strength, height, or duration. Height and depth, however, in a rhetorical proposition, constitute its melody. The duration of syllables is independent of their relative worth; for no one e. g. has yet explained the internal reason why a syllable in Greek is long by nature. The duration is determined by the *quantity*. To distinguish the principal above the subordinate idea, therefore, nothing remains but the intension of the voice. Hence in every *independent* or *primitive* language the principal idea of each word is distinguished by an intension of the voice, by a strengthening or invigoration of the sound. This is called the accent: consequently in λέγω the principal idea λεγ must be

B

distinguished above the subordinate idea ω by the accent. Every intension of the voice, however, is involuntarily combined with an elevation of the tone. In pronouncing the accent, therefore, the voice must at the same time be elevated. This coincides with the express precept of Aristophanes of Byzantium in Arcad. p. 187. *τοὺς τόνους τοῖς τόνους τῆς μουσικῆς ἐοίκασιν.* That intension, however, is the main point, is shewn by the passage in Phavorin. v. *ἀπήχησις* from the old Grammarians, p. 237.

§. 2.

A strengthening and elevation of tone in certain syllables containing the principal idea of a word, cannot be conceived without the existence of a less strong and deeper tone in reference to the other syllables, which designate merely subordinate ideas. Strength and weakness, height and depth, are simply relative terms: hence we take a certain fundamental tone of discourse, which depends upon the organs of the individual persons. This common tone the speaker strengthens and elevates when the principal idea of the word requires it. The fundamental tone of discourse is the *προσῳδία βαρεῖα* (*accentus gravis*); the strengthening and elevation of it *προσῳδία ὀξεῖα*, called also *κύριος τόνος* (*accentus acutus*). As the written characters of European nations incline from the top towards the right side of the writer, the fundamental tone, *accentus gravis*, is designated by a straight stroke (') inclining to the left of the writer, and the strengthened or elevated tone, *accentus acutus*, as the natural opposite, by a straight stroke (') inclining to the right of the writer. But it is evident that the actual designation of all syllables by the proper accent would be superfluous. If the syllable which receives the strengthened accent be ascertained, we know that all the rest must have the weaker or fundamental tone. Consequently it would be superfluous to write Θεόδωρὸς, Θεόδωρος being sufficient.

Note.—The signs of the accent (" ', &c.) were invented or first used by the Grammarian Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 years before Christ; conf. Arcadius (properly Herodianus) Περὶ τόνων p. 186. Villois. Prolegom. ad Schol. Venet. p. XI. But the accent itself is as old as the language. Hence

the signs by which Aristophanes preserved the old living accent are of the highest importance. After him the Grammariān *Ælius Herodianus* chiefly cultivated the doctrine of the accent (about 200 years after Christ, under the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, to whom he dedicated his *προσῳδία καθολική*), and has been followed by all subsequent Grammarians. To us, therefore, the extract of Arcadius from Herodian's *καθολική*, combined with an extract of Porphyry from the same (V. Villoison Anecd. Gr. II. p. 103. Conf. præf. ad Theodos. Gramm. p. XV.), is of the greatest consequence as historical material for a doctrine of accents. But for such a doctrine, founded upon principles, nothing considerable is afforded by any of the Greek Grammarians. Hence we owe many rules to Herodian, which merely pertain to it without being given by the nature of the thing; among these probably may be classed a great many distinctions which the accent indicates in the signification of individual words.

§. 3.

FIRST PRINCIPAL LAW.—*In the Greek language only one of the three last syllables of a word is capable of the strengthened tone—accentus acutus, προσῳδία ὀξεῖα.*

Primitive languages of intellectual nations, like the Greeks, are formed from roots, or, as they are more properly termed, primitive words. These are monosyllabic. But in the simple idea which they designated they were capable of nearer definition. Such definitions could be attached locally either to the beginning or end of the word, or to both at the same time. A word therefore which had its principal idea in the middle, and the definition of subordinate ideas at the beginning and end, would be one formed from its root with the utmost possible perfection. In the Greek language, when such a word becomes longer than trisyllabic by composition with new ideas, the old law remains in reference to the accent. If this were to recede beyond the third syllable the whole word would to the hearing be necessarily divided into two or more. Hence Εὐάννυος, Ἀλιμούσιος. Add, moreover, that an equilibrium must exist between the accented syllable and the unaccented ones which follow. This equilibrium

would be destroyed if more than two were to follow the accented syllable (i. e. the syllable distinguished by the *acutus*), as two only are able to produce it.

Note.—Compare Theodos. Grammat. p. 48. 27. οὐδεμίᾳ λέξις ἐλληνικὴ θεματικὴ, ἀπλῆ, πρωτότυπος, θέλει ὑπερβάλνειν τὴν τρισυλλαβίαν.

§. 4.

SECOND PRINCIPAL LAW.—*The accent falls either on the syllable containing the principal idea of the whole word or on the one which is the nearest to the syllable of the principal idea that the number of syllables in the word generally will permit.*

To find the syllable of the principal idea, the study of the etymological part of the language is indispensable. In a simple uncompounded word, that called the root is the principal idea, as the first syllable in *γράμμα*. In compound words the added word forms for the accent the principal idea, because it gives to the whole its shade, its definiteness, its distinction. Thus in *πρό-γραμμα* the principal idea is now in *πρό*, and *γράμμα*, in reference to the accent, becomes subordinate, because the preposition *πρό* gives to *γράμμα* its definite signification. In certain instances, therefore, the above second principal law is to be applied, as e. g. in *γραμματιον*. For *γραμματιον* is also the principal idea in this diminutive; the accentuation ought therefore to be *γράμματιον*; but this would be a violation of the first principal law: hence the accent can only fall on the syllable which is the nearest possible to that of the principal idea: consequently *γραμμάτιον* or *προγραμμάτιον*, whereas according to the fundamental law, §. 1., if this were not limited by §. 3., they would necessarily be *γράμματιον* and *πρόγραμματιον*.

Note.—It must be observed, however, that in the Greek language, with few exceptions, (but in the verb without exception), the accent can never pass beyond the first compound: ές, *πρόες* (first compound), not however *σύμπροες* (second compound), but *συμπρόες*. The first compound therefore remains as the principal idea for the Greek accent.

§. 5.

THIRD PRINCIPAL LAW.—*A syllable long by nature is equivalent to two syllables with respect to the time occupied in its pronunciation; consequently, if the final syllable of a word be long by nature, the accent cannot stand on the third from the end.*

This law is founded upon the quantity, i. e. upon the longer or shorter tarrying of the voice on the individual vowels of syllables. Hence arise in the Greek language *long* and *short* syllables, which, although themselves independent of accentuation, nevertheless exercise an influence upon it. The Greeks took a definite indivisible space of time, the smallest in which a syllable could be pronounced. This in the language of grammar is called *mora*, or *χρόνος*. Now if the voice be permitted to tarry on the individual vowels of syllables longer than for the space of one *mora*, it is easy to perceive that such a syllable may be divided into two parts, by which it equals two simple syllables in the length of pronunciation, and thus becomes a long syllable. Hence the Greeks have for two of their vowels, the *E* and *O* sounds, two different designations: *ε* and *ο*, the duration of which in pronunciation equals a *mora*, *η* and *ω*, when the tone dwells so long upon *ε* and *ο* that the two vowels could be pronounced twice in the time: *H*, therefore, always arises from two *E*s placed together; *ω* from two *O*s placed together. Hence some old inscriptions have *EE* for *H*, and *OO* for *Ω*. (V. Villois. Anecd. Gr. II. p. 124. Comp. however, Bœckh. corpus inscript. p. 60.). For the longer duration of the three remaining vowels, *a*, *i*, and *u*, Greek writing does not possess similar designations, and the usage of the poets alone can here inform us in what words they are by nature long or short. In older times the distinctions *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, and *ă*, *ī*, *ū*, were employed. (Conf. Porphyr. ap. Villois. Anecd. Gr. II. p. 112.)

The third principal law necessarily follows therefore from the nature of the thing itself. In *'Αριστοφανης* the accent ought to stand thus, *'Αριστόφανης*, because the syllables *αριστο* enlarge and define the idea of *φανης*: but the syllable *ης* contains two *moras*; hence this last syllable being reckoned for two, the ac-

cent in Ἀριστόφανης would fall upon the fourth syllable, which is a violation of the first principal law (§. 3.) ; consequently Ἀριστοφάνης.

Here, however, two cases must be well attended to, in which the last syllable of some words, although long according to quantity, is considered as short for accentuation.

1. This is the case in the Attic and old Ionic declension, wherein other dialects give *o* instead of *ω*, e. g. πόλεως (otherwise πόλεος), Πηληϊάδεω (Æolic Πηληϊάδαο); here *ω*, when it stands in the casal termination, (hence called *ω πτωτικόν* by Grammarians), is considered by the Attics and Ionians not as really long, but approaching more to the short quantity, on which account it must also be pronounced shorter. This is so much the easier in those words in which a short syllable precedes the half long *ω*, because then the two syllables are more capable of being pronounced as one. Thus e. g. Πηληϊάδεω, Μενέλεως, ἀνώγεων, ἐμπλεως, δύστερως. It must not be supposed, however, that this union of the two syllables in pronunciation is alone sufficient to explain the accent of these forms; the chief reason lies in the half length (the *irrational* length, V. Boeckh. de metris. Pind. p. 39. Hermann, elem. doctr. metr. p. 20.) of *ω*. This alone can account for the accentuation of the Attic genitives λεώ, ταώ, λαγώ, νεώ, which, if *ω* were really long, must necessarily, according to §. 19. 2., be λεῶ, λαγῶ, νεῶ, from the nominatives λεώς, ταώς, λαγώς, νεώς. For the dative, in which *ι* is added, becomes again perfectly long, νεῷ, λεῷ, &c.

Note.—This law must not be extended to Doric forms.

Here the accentuation is correctly ποταμός, ποταμῶ, ποταμῷ, ποταμόν. So e. g. Πηνεῖω, Theocrit. Id. I. 67.

2. Also the syllables terminating with the diphthongs *oi* and *ai*, when not closed by a consonant (as *oiv*, *aiv*, *oic*, *aic*), are like the Attic or old Ionic *ω* considered short in accentuation. The reason lies in the short pronunciation of these diphthongs, even the oldest poets having allowed themselves to elide *oi* and *ai* in certain instances. (Conf. Spitzner de versu Græc. her. p. 163. 166.) The third person of the optative active in *oi* and *ai*, however, always obtains as long, the reason of which is given in

treating of the verb. The same is the case with the adverb οἴκοι (properly οἴκῳ). Comp. Apollon. de adv. p. 537.

Note 1.—*οι* and *αι* at the end were long for the accent with the oldest Dorians: thus they accented φιλοσόφοι, δαιρομένοι. (V. Schæfer ad Greg. Corinth. p. 312.)

Note 2.—The shortening of *ω* and of the diphthongs *οι* and *αι* for the accent may be compared with the shortened *η* of the Bœotians in τύπτομη for τύπτομαι and λεγόμενη for λεγόμεναι. (S. ad Theodos. p. 250.)

3. In enclitics long syllables are accounted short for accentuation. S. §. 47. I.

§. 6.

The quantity of the last syllable of a word is of importance to the accent, but never the quantity of the penultimate syllable. The reason is, that the last syllable of every word, on account of the interval between different words, requires the most definite uninterrupted expression.

Note 1.—Hence the iambic rhythm (˘ ˘) is employed for dialogue (*diverbum*), because this variation of accent was most familiar to the Attic ear in common life. (Conf. Bœckh. de metr. Pind. p. 53.)

Note 2.—It is usually assumed that length by position can exercise no influence upon the situation of the accent. This in general is the case, and is founded upon the nature of position itself, which consists in nothing more than the interruption occasioned by two consonants following a short vowel, the pronunciation being necessarily so delayed by the two consonants as to produce a long quantity. It must be remarked, however, that in one instance position does influence the accent; for no word occurs in Greek, which terminating with ξ or ψ can have the accent on the third syllable from the end.

§. 7.

The three principal laws given in §§. 3. and 4. are sufficient for ascertaining the position of the accent in the oldest periods of the Greek language. Thus the Æolians, whose dialect must be

considered as the oldest * of the Greek dialects, and as that from which the rest were formed, invariably accented according to those three laws. In the whole of their dialect not a single word is to be found accented on the last syllable, except the dissyllabic prepositions, as *παρά*, *περί*, *ὑπό* †. But in prepositions this is easily accounted for, because they are connected as closely as possible with the following word, to which they refer. This mode of accentuation among the Æolians therefore is not to be explained by reference to the grave character of this tribe, as the old grammarians do, but from the thing itself. Hence they accented *βόλλα*, *βῶμος*, *σόφος*, &c., because the principal idea of these words lies in the accented syllable. The same old accentuation, conforming to the sense, has been retained almost invariably by the remaining dialects of the Greek language, 1. in the oldest part of speech, the verb; 2. in the oldest nouns, the neuters; 3. in proper names, which belong to the oldest nouns; e. g. *εὐπεθῆς* is adjective, but *Εὐπεθῆς* a proper name. But in other words these dialects exhibit a remarkable deviation from the oldest or Æolic usage, all endeavouring to place the accent on the final syllables of words, even when these contain no principal idea; e. g. *ἀγαθός*, *σοφός*. This peculiarity of oxytoning can only be explained historically; for marking the last syllable of a word with the accent, when the principal idea is not confined in this syllable, is in every case an abandonment of the etymological signification of the word. This will be made more clear in the following §§. by a comparison with modern languages.

§. 8.

Those called the Roman languages, which are derived from the Latin, have in their words mostly left the old radical syllable

* That the Æolic is the oldest of all the Greek dialects is evident from this alone, that it possesses no dual either in the noun or verb (V. Theodos. p. 210.) For the dual is only a mutilated form of the plural, which subsequently was assigned its definite use as dual, it naturally having appeared unnecessary to employ two different forms for the designation of the same thing. See Buttm. Gr. Gr. I. p. 137.

† See Apollon. Dysc. Synt. p. 309. This the Latins have retained. Conf. Priscian. p. 1300. Putsch.

of the Latin unchanged, and merely furnished this with terminations, which may be considered as the only part belonging to them. Now it is remarkable that the languages spoken of, particularly the French, are accustomed to throw the accent upon these terminations, their only property in the word, because the etymological root, borrowed from the Latin, must in its original signification and nature remain entirely unknown to them. Thus the French form from *fratérnitas* *fraternité*, from *conscriptio* conscription, with the accent placed upon the last syllable, which is their own property in the word. A similar abandonment of the etymology of a word occurs in German substantives with the termination *ei*, as *Mahlerei*, *Reiterei*. The syllable *ei* comes originally from the Greek and Latin *ia*, as *Melodei* from *μελῳδία*, *Abtei* from *abbatia*, *Klerisei*, *Tyrannei*, &c., and the Germans have now transferred the accent to the syllable *ei* their property in these foreign words. This has been extended even to other words of really German origin, as in the above-mentioned *Reiterei*, *Mahlerei*. The preceding may suffice to explain historically the accentuation of many Greek words, which appears to violate the three principal laws.

§. 9.

The later dialects, Doric, Ionic, Attic, bear the same relation, in respect of the accentuation of many words, to the oldest dialect, the Æolic, as the Roman languages to their parent, the Latin. Hence the Attic dialect accents, e. g. *βουλή*, *βωμός*, *σοφός*, where the Æolic had *βόλλα*, *βῶμος*, *σόφος*. That the accentuation upon the last syllable in the later dialects originated in an abandonment of the etymological meaning of a word, to be explained only by the given relation of the later dialects to the Æolic, or of the Roman languages to the Latin, is proved above all by the remarkable fact, that the Greeks almost invariably accent all words of barbarous (i. e. un-Greek) terminations upon the last syllable. Thus *'Ασμάχ* (Herod. 2. 30.), *Οὐρούλ* (Herodot. 3. 8.), *Νηΐθ*, *'Αβραάμ*, *Μελχισεδέκ*, *Μιχαήλ*, *Δαβίδ*, *'Αλιλάτ*, *Μωάθ*, *Θαμύζ*. Here one cannot but perceive an endeavour to bring the last barbarously terminating syllable as clearly as possible before the ear of the hearer, that the word

whose etymology was unknown to the Greeks, might appear to them at once as barbarous.

Note.—The law of oxytoning (§. 11.) all words not of Greek termination (V. Aristot. poet. c. 21.) is sometimes neglected in the MSS. and editions. But it is sufficiently founded upon the nature of the thing, and is so general, that even in Plut. Num. 9. the Latin *póntem* is accented *ποντέμ*, contrary to the Latin accentuation, which is exactly like that of the *Æolians*.

P A R T I.

Of the Accent of Individual Words.

§. 10.

The whole doctrine of the accentuation of individual words, as parts of speech, will rest principally upon the establishment of laws, by which the accentuation in the later dialects, particularly the Attic, deviates from those general laws that suffice for determining the position of the accent according to the *Æolic* usage. But before these laws can themselves be given, the following designations must be attended to.

§. 11.

I. A word, which has the accent on the last syllable, is called *δξύτονον*, *oxytone*, e. g. *καλός*, *ἀγαθός*; a word, which has it on the penultimate, is called *παροξύτονον*, *paroxytone*, e. g. *λόγος*, *παρθένος*, *δλίγος*; and that which has it on the antepenultimate, *προπαροξύτονον*, *proparoxytone*, e. g. *εβάσμος*, *μειλίχιος*.

II. From the contraction of two vowels, whether simple or double, the first of which had the acute and therefore the second the *gravis* (§. 2.), arises the designation of such blended syllables by the circumflex, first (^) (as the acute and *gravis* combined), then (^'). As it must not be forgotten that the contracted syllable is formed of two, of which the first had the acute, it follows that such a circumflex can never stand on the third syllable from the end, or even on the second if the last syllable be long, because otherwise, by resolving the contracted syllable

and the last long one each into two, the acute would come upon the fourth syllable from the end. In such cases the acute is always found instead of the circumflex. A word which has the circumflex on the last syllable is called *περισπώμενον*, *perispome*, e. g. φιλῶ (from φιλέω φιλῶ); that which has it on the penultimate, *προπερισπώμενον*, *properispome*, e. g. σῶμα (from σόδμα σῶμα).

1. Every word of more than two syllables takes the circumflex upon the penultimate, when this is formed by the contraction of two syllables, the former of which was accented, φιλέσθαι φιλείσθαι; ἔξετελέοντο ἔξετελοῦντο.

Note.—An apparent exception is formed by κεῖμαι, κεῖσαι, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο, &c. with its compounds. Κεῖμαι is an old perfect, without reduplication, like οἴδα, οἴχωκα; consequently, the syllable κεῖ is not formed by contraction (this with the connective vowel would give κέομαι κοῦμαι). Hence ἀνάκειται, σύγκεινται; but ἐπικεῖσθαι (according to §. 16. II. 2). V. Eu-stath. p. 1766. 23. On the exceptions formed by the contractions εἰνόσου, εἴνου, &c.; see §. 33. 4.

2. Every word which, according to the rules hereafter to be laid down, is accented on the penultimate, takes the circumflex on that syllable, if it be by nature long and the last syllable short: δακρύσαι, τριακοντοέτις τριακοντοῦτις.

Exceptions from this rule are 1. in those words wherein the length of the syllable is produced merely by the *arsis*, as in φίλε κασίγνητε II. IV. 155. 2. in parathetic compounds (§. 41.), as τοιώδει, μήτις (μή τις), εἰσφρες.

III. A word, which has the last syllable unaccented (that is, without the acute or circumflex), is called βαρύτονον or *barytone*, τύπτω.

IV. Every independent word, in opposition to unaccented ones (§. 46.), is called an ὀρθοτονούμενον (i. e. independently accented word) or *orthotone*.

Of the Accent of the Verb.

§. 12.

The verb is in a language the oldest part of speech containing an idea. For the interjection may indeed be older, but it ex-

presses no idea. For language originates with judgment. But a judgment consists of three things, *subject*, *copula*, and *predicate*; if, therefore, we shall be able to trace out these three things etymologically in the verb, there will be no doubt that all the *partes orationis*, really containing ideas, were developed *after* the verb. To prove this, let us take for example the word $\lambda\acute{e}γομεν$. The word consists of three parts: the root $\lambda\acute{e}\gamma$, the connective vowel \circ , and the termination $\mu\epsilon\nu$. If we paraphrase in English the ideas expressed by $\lambda\acute{e}γομεν$, it signifies, as is sufficiently well known, nothing else but *we are saying*; for $\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$ is equivalent to, *I am saying*. As in these circumlocutions we find the requisite parts of a judgment externally distinguished, *we* or *I* being the subject, *are* or *am* the copulate, and *saying* the predicate; so the same parts may easily be detected as embodied in the one word $\lambda\acute{e}γομεν$. The termination $\mu\epsilon\nu$, as a designation of the person, represents the subject; for in the verbal terminations of the indicative, optative, conjunctive, and imperative, it is very easy to trace out etymologically the roots of the personal pronouns. The syllable $\lambda\acute{e}\gamma$, the radical syllable, which first gives to the whole verb its peculiar sense, its shade, as the predicate to the judgment, is manifestly itself a predicate; finally, that called the connective vowel \circ , supplies the place of the verb substantive as copulate. That this is really the case, will be immediately shown by separating the proper root of the verb substantive, in the Greek language, from its terminations. This root is sometimes the E sound, sometimes the O sound; in the indicative, optative, and infinitive E, in the participle O; for that in $\epsilon i\mu\acute{e}$ the simple ϵ constitutes the root, is evident from a comparison with other verbs in $\mu\acute{e}$, wherein the characteristic is lengthened in the natural form ($\tau i\theta\eta\mu\acute{e}$ from $\tau i\theta\epsilon$), which here in $\epsilon i\mu\acute{e}$ is lengthened in the diphthongal form; but it is shown above all by the optative $\epsilon i\eta\nu$, where the modal characteristic of the optative, namely i , immediately follows the root ϵ . Now the root of the verb substantive being sometimes ϵ and sometimes \circ , we have thereby an explanation why the connective vowel changes from \circ into ϵ ; e. g. $\lambda\acute{e}γομεν$, $\lambda\acute{e}γετε$, &c. Also, if the above be true, the question will at the same time be decided, whether verbs *with* or verbs *without* a con-

nective vowel are older. For as the idea of the copulate necessarily belongs to a judgment, which the verb originally represented, it follows that the verbs with a connective vowel are older, and, on the contrary, that those that are formed without it, can only have arisen by syncope, which is always a production of later times. It is evident, from what has been said, that the verb substantive formed itself properly out of the so called connective vowels, as more abstraction is required to express by language the simple idea of *being* or that a thing *is*, without defining by the addition of a predicate, *how* it is. It is, moreover, evident, that the Ionic form of the participle of *εἰμί*, *ἐών*, *ἴόντος*, when compared with the other form *ων*, *ὄντος*, belongs to a more recent period, the root of the verb substantive being apparently contained twofold therein, which is an abandonment of the original formation of this verb. As the verb has been proved hereby to be the oldest *pars orationis*, it will not appear singular, if in the doctrine of the accent, which ought accurately to follow a language in the historical course of its developement, we begin with the verb, namely, with those verbs that are formed with a connective vowel.

A. *Forms with a connective vowel.*

The simple verb takes the accent on the root, when the quantity and number of the final syllables permit. When this is not the case the first law, §. 4., takes effect: *λείπω*—*ω*, *ἀρπάζω* (properly *ἄρπαζω*, which the length of the final syllable does not allow, §. 5.). Hence it is evident, that in those tenses and modes in which the changed quantity of the final syllable permits, the fundamental idea of the verb again receives the accent, thus e. g. *ἥρπαζον* and *ἅρπαζε*, because the final syllable is now short.

§. 13.

1. Prepositions, augment and reduplication, as also every composition, enlarge the idea of a simple verb. The accent, therefore, in these cases is either placed upon the syllable itself, which enlarges the idea, or if this be not permitted by the quantity of the final syllable or the number of all the syllables, as near

as possible to the syllable which enlarges the idea. Comp. §. 4. 5.

Note 1.—e. g. Ἐπίλεγε (imperat. of ἐπιλέγω), ἔλεγον, κέκενθε, κατερύκανε; ἐπίλεγε is different from the simple λέγε; therefore, when the nature of the final syllable permits, this preposition receives the accent, which in ἐπιλέγω is not possible. The Romans in this resemble the Greeks: disco, dico, tango, tētigi.

Note 2.—Ἐχοῦν has no augment, but merely a prefix of ε for the sake of euphony (as in ἔχοεις and χοεις); otherwise it must have been ἔχοην, and even then there would have been no reason for the paragogic ν; ἔχοην is an old infinitive, used as an adverb. V. Theodos. p. 218. So τὸ χοῆν in Eurip. Conf. Eustath. ad Iliad. p. 1179. 38. Ἐχοη stands in Apollonius for ἔχοησμῳδῆσε. There is here therefore no anomaly of tone.

2. It is evident, that in compounds the added word, which enlarges the idea of the simple verb, does not carry its accent beyond the syllable, which possessed it before the composition. Consequently σχεις, ἐπίσχεις; not ἔπισχεις; δός, ἀπόδος; not ἀποδος. Also not κάτασχε, πάρασχε, but κατάσχες, παράσχες; or at the most, κατάσχε, παράσχε, as Hesiod. Sc. H. 446., ἐπίσχε, unless here ἔπισχε, from ἐπίσχω, be more correct.

Note.—A recession of the accent to the otherwise unaccented first syllable of a compound occurs in other words, namely, in substantives when the second word has suffered syncope: Θέογνις (for Θεόγονις), ἔπιπλα (for ἐπίπλοα), χείμαρρος, Θέοκλος, Ἐτεόκλος, Δρόνυκλος. The adjectives in such a case retain the old tone; Κακόνοι, κακόνοι, &c. Hence the accentuation of νεογνός, from νεόγονος, instead of νέογνος, is remarkable. On κάτασχε see Jacobs ad Achill. Tat. p. 729. Matthiae, Eur. Tr. 82.

3. Lastly, it must be observed, as has already been laid down §. 4. Note, that the accent is never placed beyond the first composition, and, therefore, never beyond an existing augment. Hence κατέσχον, παρέσχον, ἐπέσπον, ἐπέβαν, ἀμφέσταν, even in the doubly augmented forms, ἐσυνῆκε, ἡνέσχον. In ἀπέειπε and the like, however, there is no double augment. It is evident,

therefore, that as soon as the augment is dropped the accent passes to the composition: *σύνοιδα*, *περίοιδα*; for *οἶδα* is without augment. In like manner in the Epic forms ἄπεχε, κάτεχε (not κατέχε Hom. Il. III. 243. Od. XIII. 269.) ἀνελκε (not ἀνέλκεν Hom. Il. XIII. 583., but as ὑφελκε Il. XIV. 477.). So περίχενε (Od. VII. 140., but not περιχεῦνε, as Od. III. 437.; for here is no contraction). Besides ὑπόειξα, ὑπόεικον, ἐπίεσται with rejected augment. Conf. Schol. Venet. Il. XVI. 305. VI. 244. Eustath. ad Il. p. 1084. 28. μεθίεν Od. XXI. 377. ought to be μέθιεν.

Note.—The Grammarians appear to have retained a distinction in composition between εἴδον (imperf.) and ἔδον (aor. 2.): ἐσεῖδον and ἐσίδον. So still in Soph. Phil. 679. ἐσίδον, although in Hom. Il. XVIII. 233. we have ἐσίδε, and XX. 342. ἐξίδεν. Buttmann, however, in Sophocles, silently corrects into ἐσίδον, which at least is supported by the analogy of σύνοιδα.

a. The same is the case with verbs, which in prose usually put the augment before the preposition: e. g. κάθιζον (not καθῖζον; for it is ἐκάθιζον), κάθευδε (not καθεῦδε; for it is ἐκάθευδον), κάθητο (not καθῆτο; for it is ἐκάθητο). On the contrary, it is correct to accentuate, καθῆστο (for there is no ἐκάθηστο), ἴφιζον, ἐνεῦδον, and παρίζον. This is the accentuation to be followed even in Homer, to whom the forms ἐκάθιζον and ἐκάθητο are not unknown. For although the former (Od. XVI. 408.) can be removed, yet the latter remains as sufficiently old. Hymn. in Bacch.

That forms like κάθηρεν, μέγηραν, &c. present nothing remarkable or appertaining to this place, is evident, although the Schol. Venet. Il. XIV. 171. unnecessarily makes express mention that these forms must be proparoxytone.

b. Monosyllabic verbal forms by nature long and without a connective vowel, take the circumflex, (particularly if the augment be omitted): στῆ (ἐστη), φθῆ (ἐφθη), βῆ (ἐβη), γνῶ (ἴγνω). On the contrary, the short plural forms φθάν, στάν, βάν, δύν, naturally receive the acute. Φῆς (2. pers. ind. pres.) makes the only exception; for φῆς is ind. aor. 2. instead of ἐφῆς and φῆς 2. pers. conj. aor. 2.

Note.—The Dorians do not appear to have regarded the

augment as a composition enlarging the sense ; for they accented ἐφάγον, ἐλέγον, ἐτρέχον, ἐστάσαν, ἐφάσαν. Conf. Gregor. Corinth. Schaeff. p. 317. 657. Phavor. p. 611. 5. But as the augment manifestly arose out of the reduplication, the common accentuation is more consistent.

Peculiarity of Mode.

§. 14.

1. *Optative*.—The terminations *οι* and *αι* in the third person sing. optat. act. are (contrary to §. 5. 2.) considered as by nature long in accentuation : *καταλείτοι*. The reason is, that these terminations are formed by contraction, e. g. ἀρπάζοι from ἀρπάζουε, ἀρπάσαι from ἀρπάσαιε. This is shewn by the Epic and Attic form of the aor. optat. in *ειε*, e. g. διασκεδάσειε. See p. 29.

2. *Participle*.—*a.* The paroxytone neuter of participles retains its accent on the same place, even when the last syllable is short by nature, as a distinction from the Epic unaugmented indicative ; e. g. παρέχον (neut. part. pres.); on the contrary, πάρεχον (imperf. indic. for παρεῖχον).

Note.—Οφελον alone forms an exception. Coming from ὁφέλλον it ought, as an original participle, to be accented ὁφελον. But being subsequently regarded as a particle it lost its original accent, like χρεών. It might also, in early times, be pronounced ὁφελον, as aor. 2. In each case ὁφελον is a participle, not an indicative, as is usually supposed. This can only be ὥφελον.

b. Composition, and therefore an enlargement of the sense, has no influence upon a change of the accent in any oxytone participle, but the syllable accented in the nominative retains the tone through all the cases : δοκηθείς, δοκηθέντος, δοκηθέντα.

Note.—ἀέκων cannot be considered as a participle. On Εὐέλθων see §. 15. 2. *b.* Eustath. ad. Il. p. 1097. 63.

c. The genitive plur. of the fem. participle is perispome (see §. 19. first decl. 2.), only when the nominative of the feminine has a syllable more than that of the masculine ; e. g. ταχθείς, ταχθεῖσα (ταχθεισῶν). Comp. §. 28. 2. Otherwise the genitives of the masculine and feminine are accented alike, φαινόμενος, φαινομένη (gen. pl. φαινομένων).

Note 1.—Only Doric genitives in *āv* are always perispome even in these latter forms of the second declension: *φαινομενāv*. This likewise holds of all adjectives.

Note 2.—Proper names formed from participles in *oμενος* and *aμενος* are mostly oxytone: Σωζομενός, Ὁρχομενός, Ἀκεσταμενός, Τισαμενός, Ἰαμενός, Ἀκουμενός, Δεξαμενός, Κλαζομενάι, Ἀλαλικομεναί, Εύρυμεναί, Ἰδομεναί. Hereto belong also the substantives δεξαμενή, είαμενή, §. 23. c. 1. Some trisyllabic proper names of this kind, however, are proparoxytone, and follow the general rule: Ὁρμενος, Κλύμενος. Generally grammarians appear to have invented this distinction in the accentuation of proper names, as it is manifestly in direct contradiction to what has been said above, §. 7., on the subject of proper names, in so far as they have retained the old Æolic accentuation. See Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 322.

Peculiarity of Tenses.

§. 15.

1. *Perfect.*—*a.* The termination of the perf. act. infinitive in *αι* has been formed by syncope, λελοιπέναι from λελοιπέμεναι; hence it is paroxytone, contrary to §. 12. The same may, from the accentuation, be inferred of the perf. pass. infinitive τετύφθαι, καθησθαι, κατεξάνθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, (see §. 11. II. 1. Note). Yet the perf. pass. belongs properly to §. 16. II. 2.

Note.—In a similar manner the accentuation of the old infinitive in *εμεν* is to be explained by apocope, thus λειπέμεν, contrary to the rule, §. 12., is a paroxytone, because it is apocopised from λειπέμεναι. So ἐκδύμεν, ζευγνύμεν, &c.

b. The termination of the particip. perf. act. is oxytone. Comp. §. 28. τετυφώς, τετυφνία, τετυφός.

c. The particip. perf. pass. is always paroxytone, because it has been formed by syncope, omitting the connective vowel, τετυμένος, πεπνυμένος. It belongs however on that account to §. 16. II. 3.

Note 1.—Some participles (mostly with the Attic reduplication) disregard this syncope, and are accented according to the general principles. So ἀλαλίμενος, ἀκαχήμενος, ἐληλάμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἄσμενος, ἄρμενος. Among these Herodian reckons

also (Etym. M. s. v.) οὐτάμενος, and Eust. ad Odyss. p. 1838. 15. ἀρήμενος. The first three, together with οὐτάμενος and κτάμενος, are perhaps rather to be considered as presents of verbs in *μι*, (V. Phavor. v. Ἀκαχήμενος.) Finally, the participle ἐληλάμενος occurs in the MSS. themselves mostly as paroxytone. Conf. Herod. VII. 84. Ἡμενος, καθήμενος is always proparoxytone, because this original perfect has passed into the signification of the present.

Note 2.—Apollonius (de adv. p. 545.) gives the rule, that this recession of accent always takes place when *σ* is omitted before μενος, οὐτασμένος, οὐτάμενος, συνεληλασμένος, συνεληλάμενος. The same he supposes of δεσποστής and δεσπότης, ἐργαστής and ἐργάτης. So χρουά and χρόα. Phavor. p. 273. 47. adds ἡρήμενος. In like manner Apollonius accented πεπτάμενος, but Herodian πεπταμένος, Phav. p. 1473. 41.

2. *Aorists.*—*a.* The aor. 1. act. and mid. is invariably accented according to the general laws; only it must be observed, that 1. the particip. aor. 1. act. in *ας* has the last syllable long, as the Doric form in *αις* already indicates, (ἐλάσσαις for ἐλάσας); 2. its infinitive act. is always accented on the penultimate syllable, συσκιάσαι. This alone, therefore, will distinguish the infin. aor. 1. act. from the imperat. aor. 1. mid., which conforms to the general law. Thus e. g. πέρησαι, κόμισαι, ἔφαψαι are imperatives, but τανύσαι, φυλάξαι, ἀφύσσαι infinitives.

b. The *aor. 2. act.* in the *imperative* of some, and in the *participle* and *infinitive* of all verbs, takes the accent on that syllable which contains the connective vowel. Hence

I. In the *imperative* the following: εἰπέ (εἰπόν follow, as a distinction from the indicative εἰπον, see Matthiæ, Eur. Ion. 334.), ἐλθέ, εὑρέ, ιδέ, λαβέ. The two last, however, only with the Attics (V. Schol. Venet. II. I. 85. Arcad. p. 149. Bast. ad Greg. Cor. p. 121.). Some also attribute πιέ and φαγέ to the Attics (Bekker. Anecd. p. 1428). Apollonius appears to have oxytoned φᾶθί also as imperative of the aor. 2. (Theocrit. Id. 22. 56.), while as pres. Herodian makes it paroxytone, or rather properispome, Draco, p. 58: Ἰδε and λάβε, when used in an emphatic sense, are paroxytone. Æsch. Eum. 127. λάβε, λάβε, λάβε, λάβε, φράζου.

The *imperative mid.* belongs hereto, yet so that the last syllable is perispome: *γενοῦ*, *πυθοῦ*, *βαλοῦ*, *ἰδοῦ*. The last, when having the force of an interjection, becomes oxytone, according to the analogy of *ἰοῦ*, which was also *ἰοῦ*. It is perispome when it denotes the actual contemplation of an object. Hence, *ἰδοῦ*, *τί ἔστι*, and *ώς γραφεὺς ἀποσταθεὶς ἑδοῦ με κάνα-θησον* Eur. Hec. 802. The aor. 2. imperat. mid. is also perispome in all compounds, the accent never receding, *κατιδοῦ*, *ἔξιδοῦ*, *παραβαλοῦ* (Arist. Ran. 180.), *καθελοῦ* (Arist. Vesp. 936.), while compounds of the imperat. act. fall again under the old rule: *Δαβέ ὑπόλαβε*, *ἐλθὲ ἔξελθε*, *εἰπέ ἀπόσπε*.

Note.—The imperat. aor. 2. mid. does not appear to have been accented on the last syllable in all dialects, Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103. *τὸ δὲ πυθοῦ περισπάται ἔστι γὰρ δεύ-τερος ἀδριστος τοῦτον δὲ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ περισπῶσι καὶ οὐ χρῆσις ἡκολούθησε τῷ διαλέκτῳ οὐ γὰρ ἀναλογίᾳ βαρύνει, ὡς φησιν Ἀπολλώνιος.* Choeroboscus MS. expressly observes *πάντα τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' μέσου ἀδρίστου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περισπῶσιν*. The same says Phavorinus under *ἀναβαλοῦ*. It is certain, that when an imperat. aor. 2. mid. was perispome in the simple form, the same happened in the compound. Accordingly Buttmann's rule in his Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 463, is not universal. The following are given by Phavorinus under *λαβοῦ*, p. 1144. 10. 1152. 17. as exceptions from our rule: *τράπου*, *ἐπιλάθου*, and *ἀφίκου*. *Τράπου* I find so accented in Aristoph. Ran. 1248. and *ἀφίκου* in Aristoph. Eq. 590. Soph. O. C. 470. has *ἐνέγκου*, and 147. *ἴκου*, which Elmsley has changed into *ἐνεγκοῦ* and *ἴκοῦ*.

II. In the *infinitive*. Here the accented syllable invariably takes the circumflex: *πιθεῖν*, *εἰπεῖν*, *ἀγαγεῖν*, *πεπιθεῖν*, *Θηγεῖν*, *σχεδεῖν*. The infinitive mid. of all verbs falls under this rule, receiving the accent on the connective vowel, *πεπιθέσθαι*, *ἀγα-γέσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, *τραπέσθαι*, *αἰσθέσθαι*, *λιτέσθαι*, *ἀρέσθαι*; also *ἐρέσθαι* ought to be so accented. V. Phavorin. p. 1186. 44.

Note.—An observation of the Scholiast on Aristoph. Nub. 38. is remarkable: *καταδαρθεῖν οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παροξύνουσι κατα-δάρθειν*. So positive a declaration ought to make us cautious in individual accentuations, even such as *Θηγεῖν*, *σχεδεῖν*.

But it is questioned, whether the Scholiast has not here confounded *καταδαρθεῖν* and *κατεδάρθαι* (V. Phavor.). Also a passage in Æsch. Pers. 968., where *ἐπανέρομαι* stands, might cause a doubt, whether *ἔρεσθαι* is not correct, as well as *ἔρεσθαι*. In prose, however, it ought always to be written *ἔρεσθαι*. III. In the *participle act.* ἐλθών, βαλών, πεπιθών, ιών, κιών, πιών. Also, *ἴών* belongs hereto. V. Etym. M. s. v.; that *ἰών* is aorist follows from Æsch. Pers. 250.

Note 1.—Hence, on the correctness of the accentuation *πέφνων* and *καταπέφνων* (as Aristarchus accented, while Tyrannio on the contrary made them oxytone; see Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 827.), as they are manifestly aorists, there is much room for doubt.

Note 2.—*'Ιών, κιών, ἔών,* agreeably to all analogy, ought to be accented *ἴων, κίων, ἔων*, as properly aorists of this kind could not be formed. Nevertheless tradition and the analogy of *πιών* are followed.

Note 3.—The old proper names *'Ιων, 'Αμφίων, 'Υπερίων, Δάμων*, form an exception, according to §. 7., as they have only *v* for the characteristic, and not *vr*, like the aorist participles. Likewise *Εὐέλθων*, as a proper name, belongs in its accentuation hereto. Conf. Herodot. IV. 162.

Note 4.—The accentuations *σχεθῶν* and *σχεθεῖν*, instead of *σχεθών* and *σχεθεῖν*, ought no longer to be tolerated in Attic authors, because *ἐσχεθόν* is only aor. 2. and never imperf. In like manner *θίγων* and *θίγειν* are false for *θιγών* and *θιγεῖν*. V. Elmsl. ad Med. p. 234. On the contrary, Blomf. ad Prom. 16.

IV. In the *indicative, conjunctive, and optative*, the aorists II. are always accented according to the general rule, *ἔλαβον, λάβω, λάβομι*, not *λαβῶ, δακῶ, &c.* for there is no contraction in these aorists. Likewise in the compounds with *ἐχω* no contraction is to be thought of, *σχῶ, σχῆς, σχῆ*, because (except the enclitic forms) no indicative, conjunctive, or optative, appears as oxytone but always barytone; as soon as composition takes place, the accent naturally recedes, *κατάσχω, κατάσχης, κατάσχῃ*, or *ἐπίσπω, ἐπίσπης*, not *κατασχῶ, κατασχῆς, κατασχῇ* (exactly as *φῆν, φῆς, φῆ*, become with the augment *ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη*, not

$\dot{\epsilon}\phi\bar{\eta}\nu$, $\dot{\epsilon}\phi\bar{\eta}\varsigma$, $\dot{\epsilon}\phi\bar{\eta}$). *Kataσχῶ* would not be an aorist, there being none of this form from verbs pure in ϵ , but the present of a verb pure *kataσχέω*, V. Phavor. p. 1011. 9. p. 1583. 2. The case is different with verbs in μ , $\alpha\bar{v}\beta\bar{\omega}$, $\alpha\bar{v}\delta\bar{\omega}$, &c. for here a contraction takes place of the characteristic with the connective vowel of the conjunctive.

B. *Forms without a connective Vowel.*

§. 16.

To these belong I. verbs in μ , and II. certain forms of the regular verbs, as the perf. pass. and the aorists pass.

I. Verbs in μ .

1. The *indicative* of these verbs is accented entirely according to the general rules; only the third person plur. of the pres. act. is properispome, because the characteristic vowel of these verbs (ϵ , a , o , u) forms a contraction with the vowel of the termination. For the termination of this third person plur. in verbs in μ is not $\nu\tau\sigma i$, as in regular verbs, but $\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma i$; hence $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma i$ $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\sigma i$; for $\nu\tau$ is always dropped in Greek before σ , but replaced by natural length in the quantity. Therefore, first $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\sigma i$, then $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\epsilon\sigma i$: so $\iota\sigma\bar{\alpha}\sigma i$, $\delta\bar{\iota}\delta\bar{o}\bar{\nu}\sigma i$, $\delta\bar{e}\bar{i}\kappa\bar{n}\bar{\nu}\sigma i$. This ϵ before the common termination $\nu\tau\sigma i$ frequently changes as a kind of connective vowel¹ into a ; hence $\tau\dot{\nu}\bar{a}\sigma i$, $\delta\bar{i}\delta\bar{a}\sigma i$, $\bar{e}\bar{a}\sigma i$, so that a second termination $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma i$ (Boeot. $\alpha\nu\bar{\tau}i$; see Boeckh. Staatsh. 2. p. 393.) must be assumed. This change of a into ϵ , or of ϵ into a , ought to cause as little surprise as the change of $\bar{e}\nu\psi-a$ into $\bar{e}\nu\psi-\epsilon$. A precisely similar explanation applies to the form $\pi\bar{\rho}\dot{\theta}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\sigma i$ in

¹ That such a connective vowel must be assumed, is shown 1. by forms like $\delta\bar{i}\delta\bar{a}\bar{\nu}\sigma i$. V. Lobeck, Phryn. p. 245. The a in $\alpha\sigma i$ is long, because the omission of $\nu\tau$ is always replaced by a syllable long by nature: $\tau\bar{u}\pi\tau\sigma i$ $\tau\bar{e}\pi\tau\sigma i$, $\lambda\bar{e}\nu\sigma i$ $\lambda\bar{e}\nu\sigma i$. 2. By the accent, which without a connective vowel ought to be $\iota\sigma\bar{\alpha}\sigma i$, $\delta\bar{i}\delta\bar{o}\bar{\nu}\sigma i$, $\delta\bar{e}\bar{i}\kappa\bar{n}\bar{\nu}\sigma i$; as is the case in Doric forms of this kind, which form this third person of the plural without a connective vowel: $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma i$ (termination merely $\nu\tau\sigma i$, not $\nu\tau\sigma i$), $\bar{e}\nu\tau\sigma i$, not $\tau\dot{\nu}\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma i$, $\bar{e}\nu\tau\sigma i$, which is the dative sing. of the participle. So also from $\epsilon\mu$ a third person plur. $\bar{e}\nu\tau\sigma i$ might be formed, but hardly $\bar{e}\nu\tau\sigma i$ (Theog. 716. Bekk.), which could only be a contraction from $\bar{e}\nu\sigma i$, as the forms in σi never appear without a connective vowel. This appears to admit of being advanced in opposition to Buttmann's view (Ausz. Gr. Gr. I. p. 562 *).

Homer, Il. I. 291. Here the peculiar connective vowel *o* is adopted again from the regular verbs in the place of *a* or *e*.

Note 1.—Hence the accentuation *iāσt̄i* from *ε̄lμi* is evidently regular, for *i* is the root of *ε̄lμi*; on the contrary in *iāσt̄i*, *iē* is the root; hence *iēāσt̄i*, *iāσt̄i*. Consequently *ɛ̄ξiāσt̄i* is from *ɛ̄ξε̄lμi*; on the contrary, *ɛ̄ξiāσt̄i* from *ɛ̄ξiημi*. *Φaσt̄i* and *ε̄lσt̄i* alone are oxytone as enclitics; s. §. 47. 1.

Note 2.—*Iσāσt̄i*, as has been shewn by Buttmann (Ausz. Gr. Gr. I. p. 572.), does not belong to verbs without a corrective vowel, but is an old perfect. Had this not been the case it would have been accented *iσāσt̄i*. The reason why *πάρεισi* is not properispome, is that *ε̄lσt̄i* is enclitic; see §. 47. 1.

Note 3.—*Δiδoīσθa* in Homer Il. XIX. 270. as second person, furnished with the connective vowel (*δiδō δiδoīc*), presents nothing remarkable.

2. The *conjunctive* is circumflexed in entire conformity to the general laws, the radical vowel being contracted with the connective vowel (for without the accession of the latter the formation of the conjunctive would be impossible). Thus *τiθō*, *iσt̄ō*, *ε̄lδō* (*ε̄lδē* is the root, whence *ε̄lδēw*, *ε̄lδō¹*, and *ε̄lδēiν*), and in the passive *τiθōμai*, *iσt̄ōμai*, *δiδōμai*; see Theodos. Bekk. p. 1058.

Note.—In the conjunctive and optative of *ημi* this law is often found violated in the MSS.; *ἀφiω* for *ἀφiῶ*, and *ἀφiωμeν* for *ἀφiῶμeν*, *ɛ̄ξiωμeν* for *ɛ̄ξiῶμeν*; but this thoroughly anomalous accentuation has arisen solely by confounding these forms with the conjunctive of *ε̄lμi*, *iω*, *iωμeν*; see, however, Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gr. §. 108. I. 3. on Soph. Phil. 705. Bekker, Theogn. 94. When Matthiæ (Eurip. Heracl. 475.) holds accentuations such as *πρόσθητe* to be analogous to *κατάθητai* and the like, he at least does so in opposition to the opinion of the old grammarians.

¹ According to Aristarchus, *ε̄lδō* is the common accentuation; yet *ε̄lδōw*, *ε̄lδōyc*, appears also to have been in use, which for Homer, who recognises the shortened conjunctive *iνa ε̄lδōμeν*, is perhaps to be preferred. V. Schol. Venet. Il. I. 363. VI. 150.

But in the *passive* forms the Attics often reject the characteristic vowel, and replace it by the connective vowel, so that the accentuation now conforms to that of the regular verbs, *τιθωμαι*, *δίδωμαι*, *ἰστωμαι*. The conjunctives *δύνωμαι* and *ἐπίστωμαι*, together with all whose active is not in use, are accented *only* in this manner, but the rest take both accentuations, yet so that the Attics mostly prefer that which pre-supposes the omission of the characteristic vowel. This obtains even of *ἴστωμαι*¹. When grammarians transfer this accentuation to *ἴημι*, it ought, from the nature of the thing, to be confined to forms of the present pass. and mid., where *i* is in the root, e. g. as if we were to say *προῖωμαι*; on the contrary, the aorist 2. ought always to be properispome, *προῶμαι*, *πρόηται*, not *πρόωμαι*, *πρόηται*, V. Phav. p. 1397. 57. It would, indeed, be repugnant to sound reason to reject the whole root of a word (consequently its *sense*, its *signification*, in short, the predicate in the judgment, §. 12.), and to leave it to be represented by a *connective vowel*. Such an inconsistency would be exhibited by *πρόωμαι*, *πρόηται*, &c. wherein the preposition *πρό* appears formally inflected as a verb: *πρό* root, *ω* and *η* connective vowel of the conjunctive, and *ται* termination. In *τιθωμαι*, nay even in *ἀφίωμαι* a remnant of the root is preserved in *θ* and *ι*; but in *ἀφῆται* there would be only a breathing of the root. And who has ever heard of a breathing without a vowel belonging to it? Therefore such forms, especially as the MSS. are so often favourable (V. Thucyd. I. 64. Bekkeri), should invariably be properispome. Comp. Phavorin. v. *'Απόδωμαι* Elmsl. Heracl. 476.

Note.—In Plato de legg. XI. p. 934. c. even the conjunctive *ἐπίστωνται* from *ἐπίσταμαι* occurs as properispome.

3. The *optative* of these verbs has the peculiarity of inserting an *η* between the termination and modal characteristic (*i*); hence *τιθείην* (*θε* root, *i* modal characteristic, *η* the inserted

¹ It is usually assumed, that *ἴστωμαι* alone must always be properispome. For this I find no express testimony in grammarians. On the other hand, there is no internal reason, why, like *τιθωμαι*, *κέρωνται* (Homer, Il. IV. 260.), we should not also accent *ἴστωμαι*, as the MSS. so often give this accentuation. V. Poppo. proleg. ad Thuc. I. p. 229. Herodot. VI. 59.

vowel, *v* termination). This *η* occurs now only in the active forms, where therefore the accentuation *τιθεῖτον*, *τιθεῖμεν*, *τιθεῖτε*, *ἰσταῖτον*, *ἰσταῖμεν*, *ἰσταῖτε*, *διδοῖτον*, *διδοῖμεν*, *διδοῖτε*, is to be explained as a syncope from *τιθείητον*, *τιθείημεν*, &c. V. Eustath. ad Odyss. p. 1907. 46. But the accentuation of the third person plural *τιθεῖεν*, *ἰσταῖεν*, *διδοῖεν*, is remarkable; for here that vowel is really extant, only shortened as *ε*, between the modal characteristic and termination. For this intermediate vowel also appears as *ε* in the active forms of the common conjugation of the optative 1. in the natural length of *οī* (e. g. *λείποī* from *λείποιε*, see the note on Aristotle's Polit. p. 333.) and of *aī* (e. g. *τύψαī* from *τύψαιε*) for the accent; 2. as really visible in the third person plur. (*λείποιεν*) and in the third person sing. of the Attic forms in *εε*, (e. g. *τύψεε*). Consequently the third person plur. ought properly to be accented *τιθεῖεν*, *ἰσταῖεν*, *διδοῖεν*. But in earlier times this *η* or *ε* must also have been used in the passive forms; at least the *a* in the Ionic forms of the third person plur. *βουλοί-a-to*, *γευσαί-a-to*, tends to shew this. The omission of such an originally extant intermediate vowel can alone explain the accentuations *τιθεῖο*, *τιθεῖτο*, *τιθεῖσθε*, *τιθεῖντο*, *ἰσταῖο*, *ἰσταῖτο*, *διδοῖο*, *διδοῖτο*, &c. (V. Arcad. p. 171. 27.)

But besides this regular accentuation the Attics have also forms, which no longer recognize the previous existence of an intermediate vowel, consequently draw the accent as far back as possible. This accentuation is confined solely to those forms, the active present of which is no longer extant: *δύναυτο*, *ἐπισταυτο*, *ὄνοιτο*, &c. are never found as properispome. V. Arcad. p. 172.; on the contrary in *ἴσταμαι* the accentuation *ἴσταιο*, *ἴσταῖτο*, which no longer regards the intermediate vowel, is peculiar to the Attics alone.

Note 1.—The Homeric forms of the optative *λελύτο* and *δαίνυτο* are according to the above rule correctly properispome. V. Schol. Venet. Il. XXIV. 665., *λελύτο* and *δαίνυτο* would be an abandonment of the optative, whose iota is absorbed by the kindred *v* on account of the following *τ*; for the diphthong *ui* never occurs before a consonant.

Note 2.—All forms which in the optative take the connective vowel instead of the verbal characteristic are accented accord-

ing to the rule of verbs with the connective vowel: ἐπίθοιντο, πρόθοιτο, &c. Only in the aor. 2. of *ἴημι*, such an accentuation is objectionable on the same grounds as have been adduced above against the conjunctives πρόησθε, πρόωμαι, instead of προήσθε, (Conf. Arist. *Vesp.* 434.) προῶμαι. Therefore in Thucyd. I. 120. and elsewhere forms as πρόοιντο for προεῖντο or at most προοῖντο, &c. ought not to be tolerated.

Note 3.—On the identity of *η* and *ε* as intermediate vowel between the modal characteristic and termination, see a remarkable expression of Herodian in *Schol. Venet.* II. XIV. 241.

4. The *imperative* of these verbs follows the general rules of accentuation. That there is nothing uncommon in the accentuations ἀπόδος, περίθες, &c. has already been remarked, §. 13. 2. However the imperative of the aor. 2. mid. has in composition this peculiarity, that the accent recedes in the second person singular, only when the preposition is dissyllabic, but that when it is monosyllabic the circumflex stands on the radical word: παράδου, κυράδου, ἀπόδου; but ἀφοῦ, προοῦ, προδοῦ, ἐνθοῦ, (Aristoph. *Eq.* 51.) ; although resolved they would be ἀφεο, πρόδοσσο. This accentuation, therefore, ranks with that mentioned in §. 15. b. 1. V. Phavor. p. 1571. 1. But it only happens in the assigned second person; otherwise the rule is always followed: πρόεσθον, πρόεσθε, &c.

5. The *infinitive active* in the present and aorist 2. and the infinitive of the aorist 2. mid. are regularly accented on the characteristic vowel: τιθέναι, ιστάναι, διδόναι, παραδοῦναι, ἀποθέσθαι, ξεῖναι, προέσθαι, ἀπόδοσθαι, διαπτάσθαι, φάσθαι, (not πτᾶσθαι, or φᾶσθαι; for the rule is, that the root of those in a remains short in the infinitive), although reduplication and composition should require a recession of the accent. The original termination of the infinitive active was *μεναι*; hence first τιθέμεναι, ιστάμεναι, διδόμεναι; then by syncope and the omission of the syllable *με*, τιθέναι, ιστάναι, διδόναι, ιέναι, (root *ε*, by reduplication *ιε*.)

Note 1.—When the usual manuscripts give the infinitive of εἰμι ιέναι also as paroxytone, this accentuation can only have arisen from a misconception of the root. The root of εἰμι is merely *i*, not *ie*; therefore the *e* in ιέναι cannot belong to the root, but is part of the original termination of the infinitive

μεναι, (*διεξίμεναι* still occurs in Homer, Il. VI. 393.), whence by the rejection of *μ* came *εναι*¹, which appended to the root *λ* without a connective vowel gives *ἴεναι*, not *ἴραι*. To this false accent we are indebted for the bad forms, which contrary to all analogy have an *ε* between the root and termination. (V. Lobeck. *Phryn.* p. 16.) It is therefore very uncertain whether the middle *ἴεμαι*, *ἴεμην* would not be better written *ἴεμαι*, *ἴεμην*, (from *ἴημι*), so as to leave for *είμι* no middle at all, which in such verbs is of itself useless, although it would be nothing unheard of, as stated by Matthiae on Eurip. *Herc. Fur.* 559.

Note 2.—Conformably to this law, the infinitive *τεθνάναι* (*τεθνάμεναι*), is formed without a connective vowel; but *τεθνᾶναι* contracted from *τεθναέναι* is also correct, and with the Attics, when admissible, should always be preferred. Conf. *Æsch. Agam.* 540. *Χαίρω τεθνᾶναι δ' οὐκέτ' ἀντερώ θεοῖς.* Comp. Schol. *Aristoph. Ran.* 1012.

6. The *participle* active of the present and aor. 2. is always accented on the characteristic vowel: *τιθέλεις* (*θε* the radical syllable), *ἰστάς* (*στα* the radical syllable), *διδόνεις*, *δεικνύεις*, *γηράς*, *καταβρώς*, *ἀλούς*, *ἀναστάς*.

Note 1.—The participle *ἰσας* is formed with the usual connective vowel of the aor. 1. (a), and consequently does not belong hereto. There is no oxytone participle in *σας*, because *σ* in the Greek language is never radical. V. *Etym. M. v. Ἰσαστι*, p. 476.

Note 2.—*Πολύτλας* must not be ranked under participles, as it is only a syncope of *πολυτάλας*, on the contrary *ἀνατλάς* from *τλῆμι* is correct. The proper names *"Ατλας* *"Ατλαντος*, and *Περίφατος* (*from φάτ φάντος*), are paroxytone according to §. 7. On the latter see Eustath. *Od. p. 1390. 33.*

Note 3.—The characteristic vowel in all participles, being short by nature, can only take the circumflex in the dative

¹ Finally from this *εναι* was formed by apocope the common termination of the infinitive *εν*; *τυπτ-ε-εν*, *τύπτειν*. *Εναι* as termination still occurs in the inf. aor. pass. *τυφθέ-εναι*, *τυφθῆναι*.

plural; for $\nu\tau$ omitted before σ requires to be supplied by a naturally long quantity: see §. 16. I. 1¹. Hence $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\epsilon\zeta$, $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\sigma$; but $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota$, &c. $\Delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\epsilon\zeta$, $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\sigma$ would be false, for it could only be considered as a contraction from $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\epsilon\zeta$, $\delta\varepsilon\kappa\nu\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\sigma$.

7. On the monosyllabic verbal forms without a connective vowel, as $\beta\bar{\eta}\nu$, $\beta\bar{\eta}\zeta$, $\beta\bar{\eta}$, &c.; see §. 13. 3. b.; $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ was explained by the old grammarians as apocopised from $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\iota$. See Apollon. de adv. p. 553. Synt. III. 15. Etym. M. s. v.; properly however it could not be accented $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\iota$ according to the analogy of $\phi\eta\sigma\iota$, but rather $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\iota$. Therefore we must assume with Eustathius, (Il. p. 782. 3.), that its original accentuation was $\chi\rho\bar{\eta}$, and afterwards when it passed merely for an adverb, $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$. Exactly so $\iota\delta\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ and $\iota\delta\bar{\eta}\acute{\eta}$. Conf. Schol. Venet. Il. I. 216. Perhaps also according to the analogy of $\phi\acute{\eta}\zeta$ and $\phi\bar{\eta}\zeta$, to distinguish it from the conjunctive $\chi\rho\bar{\eta}$.

II. On the accentuation of the *perf. pass.* and of the *aor. 1.* and *2. pass.* of regular verbs.

A. 1. The *conjunctive* and *optative* *perf. pass.* of $\kappa\acute{e}kt\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{e}kl\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, have the accent on the radical syllable ($\kappa\tau\alpha$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon$, $\mu\eta\alpha$): $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\theta\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\tau\theta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\bar{\eta}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\bar{\eta}\theta\mu\alpha\iota$, &c. The conjunctive is thus accented, because it cannot be formed without a connective vowel; therefore in this mode a contraction takes place of the radical vowel ($\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$, Ion. $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\alpha\iota$) with the connective vowel, and this renders the accentuation with the circumflex necessary (Conf. Theodos. Bekker. p. 1037.); that these forms do not relinquish the radical vowel in the conjunctive, is shewn by the Ionic conj. $\mu\acute{e}m\eta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{e}m\eta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ in Herodot. VII. 47.; for here according to the Ionic usage α is changed into ϵ , as in $\dot{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ from $\dot{\alpha}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$. In the optative, on the contrary, $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\theta\mu\alpha\iota$ no connective vowel has been added, but only the modal characteristic ϵ between the root and termination: consequently in the optative no proper contraction is observable, as in the conjunctive, and hence one should expect $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\acute{e}kt\bar{\eta}\theta\mu\alpha\iota$ ¹. But here also the traditional accentua-

¹ And this accentuation Buttmann prefers. Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 440. ad Soph. Phil. 119. Hermann ad h. l. supposes a contraction here; but it is rather syncope.

tion must remain, and is to be explained by the omission of that intermediate vowel, which in the optative is placed between the iota of this mode and the termination. Therefore *κεκλῆο*, *μεμνῆο*, *κεκτῆο*, admit of precisely the same explanation, as *τιθεῖο τιθεῖτο*, &c. See I. 3. of this §. A remnant of this vowel still exists in the Doric *μεμνατῶ* in Pindar (Etym. M. p. 579.), which according to the express remark of the Etymologist, does not stand for *μέμναιτο* or *μεμνῆτο*. Another form of the optative of these verbs is that wherein ο as connective vowel really enters before the modal characteristic, and here contraction is indisputable: *κεκτῆο*, *μεμνῆτο* from *κεκτάοι* and *μεμνάοιτο*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XXIII. 361.

Note.—In Plat. de. legg. XI. p. 936. b. *κέκτηται* stands. So de leg. XII. p. 954. e. and in many MSS.

2. The *infinitive* of the perf. pass. is always accented on the radical or characteristic syllable: *καθῆσθαι*, *κατεξάνθαι*, *ἐπικεῖσθαι*, *τετύφθαι*.

Note.—Some forms with the Attic reduplication draw back the accent: *ἀλάλησθαι*, *ἐγρήγορθαι*, *ἀκάχησθαι*, *ἔφθορθθαι*, *μέμορθθαι*, *τέτορθθαι* (Phavor. p. 224. 54.) The Attic reduplication is a further developement upon an old root; this root is properly that which we now call the reduplication, and that which we are now accustomed to call the root was with the Greeks the reduplication, in perfect analogy to the developement of language. Thus in *ἀκάχησθαι*, *ακ* is the root, but *αχ* the reduplication; consequently it is regular for the accent to approach as near as possible to the original radical syllable. Conf. Phavorin. v. *ἀλάλησθαι*.

3. On the *participle* of the perf. pass. See p. 17.

B. 1. The aor. 1. and 2. pass. in the *indicative*, *imperative*, and *optative* is accented according to the general laws: *ἐτύφθην*—*ἐτύφθησαν*, *τύφθητι*, *τυφθείην*. When η is omitted in the optative before the termination *μεν* and *τε*, the accent remains on the syllable *θη* and *τε*; see I. 3. of this §. So *διακρινθείτε*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. III. 102.

Note.—When the Scholiast of Theocritus VII. 60. says, that Callimachus paroxytones the shortened forms of the

aorists (including particularly the third person plural of the indicative, as ἐκράτηθεν for ἐκρατήθησαν, V. Eustath. Il. p. 85. and p. 465.), he has probably in his mind the passage in the hymn to Zeus, v. 55. where according to him instead of ἔτραφες the accentuation should be ἐτράφες (for ἐτράφης, as συρίσδες. Dor. for συρίζεις). In like manner Wolf. Odyss. X. 417. has ἔτραφεν for ἔτραφησαν (Comp. Schol. Venet. Il. XX. 279.), and Odyss. XXI. 377. μεθίεν for μεθίησαν. Yet probably in the two passages ἔτραφεν and μεθίεν are to be preferred¹. See p. 15. For what the grammarian Callimachus has invented was foreign to Homer.

2. The *conjunctive*, *infinitive*, and *participle* are accented entirely according to the law of verbs without the connective vowel. The conjunctive is formed by annexing the connective vowel to the temporal characteristic of the two aorists. This in the aor. 1. is ι, and in the aor. 2. ε, consequently τυφθέω and τυπέω, the Ionic dialect still retaining the resolved form. V. Mattaire, p. 122. C. Sturz. But these forms never appear thus resolved in the Attic dialect, but always contracted, consequently τυφθῶ, τυπῶ. This temporal characteristic appears, 1. as *short*, after the analogy of τίθεμεν, τίθετε, in the *conjunctive* (τυφθέω τυφθῶ, τυπέω τυπῶ), the *optative* (τυφθέην, τυπείην; formed by annexing the modal characteristic iota, and that intermediate vowel η of which mention has been made above) and the *participle* (τυφθέντς, whence τυφθεὶς τυφθέντος); 2. as *long*, after the analogy of τίθημι τίθης, in the *indicative* (ἐτύφθην, ἐτύφθης), the *imperative* (τύφθητι τύπηται), and the *infinitive* (τυφθῆναι τυπῆναι); consequently the infinitive is always properispome and the participle oxytone.

¹ In the edition of Aesch. Pers. by Lange and Pinzger it is remarked p. 268. that forms like μεθίεν must be paroxytone, because they are syncopised from μεθίησαν; but μεθίεν or μάνθην in Homer cannot on any account be considered as syncope, the termination σαν being manifestly a later prolongation instead of ν.

§. 17.

Peculiarities in some Contract Verbs.

1. A peculiar resolution of contract verbs in *αω* and *οω* occurs with the Epic authors, which can only be satisfactorily explained by a change of the radical and connective vowels. In *εὐχεράq* instead of *εὐχεράei* nothing has taken place, except the adoption of an *a* instead of the usual connective vowel *ε*; therefore *εὐχεράq* stands for *εὐχεράai*. In this case the connective vowel has assimilated to the radical vowel (*a*); in *ὅρω*, *γελώντες* on the contrary the radical vowel to the connective vowel. This changed radical vowel conforms in quantity entirely to the exigency of the verse: *ἡβώωσα* instead of *ἡβόωσα*, because this latter would not have suited a dactylic metre; there is nothing uncommon therefore in the accentuation of this epic resolution of contract verbs.

Note 1.—The other mode of explaining this so called Epic prolongation (see Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr. Gr.* I. p. 149.) is beset with difficulties. It assumes that a contraction really preceded: *εὐχεράei* *εὐχεράq*, but that in Epic the same letter, which forms the contraction, was again prefixed: *εὐχεράq*. In this case how can the accentuation be explained, which ought necessarily to be *εὐχεράq*? But a stronger argument against it is to be drawn from the remark of grammarians (V. *Schol. Venet. Il. VI.* 268), that in *εὐχεράασθαι* the *a* of the syllable *ασθ* is short: a certain proof that no contraction from *εὐχεράεσθαι* must be thought of. The thing however is explained at once by supposing *a* to be a connective vowel instead of *ε*, and in this there is nothing more strange than in the aor. 1. act. and mid. invariably, and the perf. act. in the indicative, having *a* for the connective vowel. The original shortness of this *a* will also explain, why the form *ααραι* never occurs in Homer as the so called prolongation. (See Buttmann, *Lexilogus I.* p. 9.; Phavorin. p. 1381. 9.) *Εὐχεράαραι* for example would have suited hexameter only in the measure $\underline{\text{---}} \cup \cup \underline{\text{---}}$, which the shortness of *a* did not admit.

Note 2.—The accentuation *éq* for *éáq*, of which Eustathius,

Il. p. 546. speaks, has been correctly changed into ἐᾱͅ in the editions.

Note 3.—Οὐτα (Hom. Il. IV. 525.), and other similar forms, are not to be explained by a syncope of the syllable *σε* of the aor. I. but by an omission of the connective vowel: οὐτας, properly οὐτά; but without ε, οὐτα. Exactly in the same manner must be explained the shortness in the adverbially employed imperative σιγα, instead of σιγā, from σιγας.

2. The common mode of contraction in verbs pure, it is well known, is that which contracts the connective vowel with the termination, when this appears as an independent syllable (*o*, *au*): ἐφιλέεο, ἐφιλέον, and then contracted once more ἐφιλού; but in Epic authors examples occur, in which the connective vowel is contracted with the characteristic vowel: νέεαι νεῖαι, μυθέεαι μυθεῖαι, without occasioning any change in the laws of accentuation. Hereto belongs ὁρῆαι, from ὁράεαι ὁρᾶαι, and Ion. ε instead of *a*, ὁρῆαι. See Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr. Gr.* p. 505. Phavorin. p. 1574. 33. Also the infinitives in ἀν: ὁρᾶν (ὁράεεν, ὁρᾶεν, ὁρᾶν) belong to this class.

3. The Dorians take the syllable *σε* as temporal characteristic of the fut. I. act. and mid.; hence in this future there is a contraction, φευξῶ, φευξεῦμαι, φευξεῖται, ἐσσεῖται. V. Schol. Venet. Il. II. 393. The Attics also use these forms, πλευσοῦμαι, πλευσεῖσθαι.

§. 18.

Syncopised Forms.

Syncopised forms retain the accent on the place which was accented before the syncope. These comprise the forms already treated of, as τετυμένος, ιστάναι, &c. but particularly also the following:—

1. Those verbs contract in which the connective vowel is omitted according to the custom of the Ionians: ἀνακοινέο (for ἀνακοινέο), μυθέαι (for μυθέεαι), ἐποιέο (for ἐποιέεο), φοβέαι (for φοβέεαι). Hence it follows as self-evident, that in Il. XXIV. 202. ἐκλέο must be read instead of ἐκλεο, as Ptolemæus has proposed. See Schol. Venet.

2. Those forms of the future of *εἰμί*, which have lost the connective vowel: *παρέσται* (for *παρέστεται*), *ἀπέσται* (for *ἀπέστεται*).

§. 19.

Of the Accent of Substantives.

All substantives are said originally to have been accented according to the general law, i. e. on the radical syllable, or on that syllable which stands nearest the radical syllable. This accentuation in the Aeolic dialect still retains. But the later dialects exhibit many deviations from the old usage, which can only be learned by observation.

On the accent of the oblique cases, it must be observed, that with few exceptions, the syllable accented in the nominative retains the accent, so long as the general laws permit. For the first and second declension, particularly, it is further to be remarked, that words oxytoned in the nominative take the circumflex in the genitive and dative through all numbers, because these cases in the first and second declension form a contraction of the nominal root with the termination. N. *φηγός*, G. *φηγό-ο*, *φηγοῦ* (*φηγό* the nominal root, *ο* the termination), *φηγό-ϊ*, *φηγοῖ*, ultimately *φηγῷ*. On the contrary, the accusative and vocative retain in all numbers and cases the accent of the nominative, which likewise remains in all numbers the same as in the singular. The reason is, that the accusative and vocative were originally not different from the nominative.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. Substantives constantly preserve the accent on the same syllable in all cases, except the genitive plural. Thus *ἄγγελία*, *ἄγγελαι*, *ἄφνη*, *ἄφναι*. Hence is explained the law referred to, §. 32., on substantives *νεφελήγερτα*, &c.

Note 1.—Ionic forms in *η*, which terminate in *ᾳ* in the Attic dialect, make an apparent exception: *ἴερση* (Attic *ἴερσα*) gives *ἴερσαι* in the plural, not *ἴερσαι*. See Schol. Venet. ad Il. XIV. 351. Eustath. p. 991. 24.

Note 2.—According to Arcadius, p. 133, the Attics drew back the accent in some substantives, the same as in adjectives:

ἥμεραι (ἥμέρα), εὐπράξιαι, τιμώριαι, αἴτιαι, δύμλιαι, τραγῳδιαι, κωμῳδιαι. Chœroboscus in Bekker. Anecd. p. 1254. states that this was done merely by the later Attics.

2. The genitive plural of the first declension terminated in the older dialects in *εων* and *ων*. The Attics contract the two syllables into one (*ων*), whence arises the general rule, that the genitive plural of the first declension is circumflexed, *έών* and *άών* giving *ών* or *ων*. Except, however, the paroxytoned genitives of the words *'Ερησίαι*, *ἀφύη* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *ἀφυής*), *χλούνης* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *χλουνός*), *χρήστης* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *χρηστός*). Nevertheless, these distinctions appear to be founded upon no internal reason, but to have been invented merely by the Grammarians themselves. See Arcad. p. 134. 135. In *ἐτησίαι* alone the gen. pl. *ἐτησίων* might be considered as deduced from *ἐτήσιος*.

3. The accusative plural of the first declension has always long *āς*. The Dorians alone shorten it; hence the accent is conformable: *Μοῖρας*, *σφύρας* (Doric); *Μοίρας*, *σφύρας* (Attic).

FIRST DECLENSION.

§. 20.

Masculines in ας and ης.

An accurate distinction between substantives and adjectives will here be difficult. Recourse must be had to the aid of §. 29. 32.

I. in *ας*. They are all paroxytone, with the exception only of those contracted from *εας* or *αας* into *ας*, which are perispome: *Βορέας* *Βορρᾶς*, *Ἐρμάας* *Ἐρμᾶς*, *Κοννᾶς*, *Γρῦς*, *λᾶς*, *Μηνᾶς*, *Ζηνᾶς*, *Νυμφᾶς*, *Κερκιδᾶς*, *Ἀργεμᾶς*, *Ἀκεσᾶς*, *Θωρᾶς*, *Πυθᾶς*, *Χνᾶς*, *Φιλητᾶς*, *φαγᾶς*, *δακνᾶς*, *τρεσᾶς*, *χεσᾶς*, *ἄτταγᾶς* (Gen. *ἀτταγᾶ*), *δστρακᾶς*, *λαχανᾶς*, *κατωφαγᾶς*. In composition they retain their accentuation. So in all the oblique cases.

II. in *ης*. a. Those contracted from *εας* into *ης* are perispome: *Ἐρμέας* *Ἐρμῆς*, *Μεγῆς* (see Phavor. p. 1220. 54.).

Ποδῆς, Θαλῆς, Αὐγῆς, Κιβῆς, Ἀπελλῆς. They retain this accentuation in the oblique cases.

b. Those derived from verbs in *μι* are paroxytone: προστάτης, θεσμοθέτης, ἐφέτης, ἐπιβάτης; consequently they conform to the general law.

c. Those derived from nouns and ending in *ῖτης*, *ἄτης*, *ῦτης*, *ωτης*, *οτης*, are likewise paroxytone: πολίτης, ζυμέτης, Σπαρτιάτης, πρεσβύτης, Δαμοίτης, Θυμοίτης, Ἄρχοντης, Πιδόντης, ἰδιώτης, στρατιώτης, δεσμώτης, τοξότης, δεσπότης, βαζυρρέίτης.

d. All nouns in *δης* are paroxytone: Τυδείδης, Πηλείδης, Κρονίδης.

e. All proper names in *ης* are paroxytone: Ὁρέστης, Θυέστης, Ἀκέστης, Μηριόνης, Ὀξόλης, Νικήτης, Ζήτης, Ἀργέστης (conf. Schol. Venet. ad II. XI. 306.), Τελέστης.

f. Polysyllabic nouns in *στης*, if not proper names, are oxytone: ληστής (orig. ληϊστής), ὡμηστής (V. Phavorin. p. 1891. 30.), ὀτακουστής, ἀργεστής (II. XI. 306.), ἀκεστής, ὀρχηστής, ἑρπηστής, ἀκοντιστής, ἀγκυλιστής, χηρωστής, τευχηστής, ἀλφηστής.

Note.—Ψεύστης, πλάστης, ρύστης, as dissyllabic, follow the principal law as paroxytone. Except also πενέστης (which, however, probably belongs to e. and is better written Πενέστης, like Εἴλως), δυνάστης, and γενούστης.

g. Those derived from the verbal adjectives of verbs mute and pure are oxytone: κτιστής, φραστής, δικαστής, θεατής, ἀκροατής, μαχητής, αἰχμητής, ζηλωτής, ποιητής, φιλητής, νικητής, εὑρετής, γαμετής (Eur. Troad. 312. incorrectly γαμέτης), μαθητής, ἀθλητής, ἐγγυητής, λυριστής, λεπιστής, χλευαστής, γενυητής (father), ἄρμοστής, κωλυτής, μηνυτής.

Note. 1.—In composition they retain their accentuation. Except κριτής, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, draws back the accent: ὀνειροκρίτης, δικαιοκρίτης. But προκριτής, ὑποκριτής, &c. Properly it belongs to *h*.

Note 2.—Κυβερνήτης, αἰσγυμνήτης, ἀλήτης, γαμέτης (in a dialect not Attic; see Schol. Venet. II. III. 272.), and all in κτης and πτης are paroxytone. Also φιλήτης, as euphemism

for *thief*, is paroxytone, i. e. it follows the older accentuation. See Eustath. p. 1889. 2. *ταρακτής* is oxytone in Lycophron and the later authors. Eustath. II. p. 873. 16. Also *σαλπικτής*, for which, however, *σαλπιστής* is more generally used.

h. Those derived from the verbal adjectives of verbs liquid are paroxytones, and therefore follow the general rule: *ὑφάντης*, *εὐφράντης*, *ἀγόρτης*, *ψάλτης*, *πλύντης* (*πλύνω*), *πότης* (*πίνω*), *δικαιοκρίτης* (*κρίνω*).

Note.—The Attics have such forms also oxytone: *ψαλτής*, *καθαρτής*, *ἀμυντής*, *φαιδρουντής*, *ποικιλτής*, *καλλυντής*, *εύδυντής*, *πραῦντής*; see Etym. M. v. Ἡρακλῆς.

i. All verbals, not derived like verbal adjectives from the 3 pers. sing. perf. pass., are paroxytone: *ἀδολέσχης*, *οἰκέτης*, *ὑπηρέτης*, *ἡχέτης*, *ἐργάτης*, *φυλάρχης*, *γενήτης* (member of a *γένος*), *παρθενοπίπης*, *παιδορίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*.

Note 1.—The accent favours the reading *γενήτης*, while *γεννητής* (father) is correctly oxytoned. In like manner *πρεσβύτης* and *πρεσβευτής*.

Note 2.—The old forms of these substantives in *a* (a remnant of which is still extant in some vocatives), preserve the accentuation of the forms in *ης*; see §. §. 29. 32. Hence *ἴππηλάτη* (*ἴππηλάτης*), *αἱχμήτα* (*αἱχμήτης*), *τοξότα* (*τοξότης*), *ἡχέτα* (*ἡχέτης*), *δεσπότα* (*δεσπότης*). Adjectives, however, of the same form deviate from this accentuation. Among these, *νεφεληγερέτα* must not be classed, since it so designates the character of Zeus, as to produce a clear recognition of him without the addition of his name, in the same manner as *γαϊκόχος*, *ἐκατηβόλος*, &c., when standing independently, may be considered as substantives; comp. §. 35. Note 3. *Δεσπότης* in the vocative draws its accent upon the first syllable: *δέσποτα*.

§. 21.

Feminines in a.

I. *a* after vowels.

a. Those contracted from *aā* into *ā* are all perispome: 'Αθηνᾶ

(Αθηνά), μνᾶ. Consequently when resolved they are naturally paroxytone: Ναυσικάā, ἐλάā.

b. Of those in *aia*:

1. The dissyllables are properispome: γαῖα, αἴα, μαῖα, γραῖα.

2. Polysyllables on the contrary, when lengthened like adjectives from forms in *η* and *a*, are paroxytone: Ἀθηναῖα, εὐναῖα, σύρμαῖα, καλαμία, σεληναῖα, ἡλιαῖα, περαῖα, ἀλκαῖα, ἐλαῖα, προνομαῖα, ἀκταῖα, ἀρχαῖα, ἀναγκαῖα. V. Eustath. p. 474. Schæf. Greg. p. 393. These forms may be considered as feminines of adjectives in *aīos*. But, when names of towns, they are proparoxytone: Φώκαια, Νίκαια, Κύραια, Ποτίδαια, Νύσαια, Λίλαια, Ἰστίαια, Πλάταια. Eustath. ad Dionys. Per. 76.

Note.—Πλάταια as plural is oxytone; see 5. and e. 2. Πλάταια is merely Homeric (Il. 2. 504.) and Attic. The forms Ερυθραῖα, Κιρρόαια, as names of countries (suppl. γῆ) are paroxytone, being properly adjectives.

c. The Attic forms in *ēā*, not capable of contraction into *η*, are oxytone: γενέā, θεā, δωρεā, πτελεā.

Note.—Ρέα, as a proper name, is paroxytone; so the Ionic forms in *ea*, which the Attics could have contracted into *ē*: αἰγανέā, πτελέā, ιδέā. Τέγεα alone is proparoxytone. Yet it is better even to make this paroxytone. Eustath. p. 271. 286.

d. 1. Substantives in *eiā*, derived from adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, are proparoxytone: ἀλήθεια (ἀληθῆς), αὐθάδεια, ἀσφεια, εὐσέβεια, ἀπώλεια, ὑγίεια, εὐκλεια. On losing the characteristic *ε*, they become paroxytone: Εὐτυχία, αὐθαδία, &c.

Note.—The older Attics, prior to the time of Euclid, considered the *a* as long, and therefore paroxytoned these forms: ἀληθεῖα, εὐκλεῖα (see Ἀesch. Sept. 685.), εὐκλείαν ἔρεις, Aristoph. Av. 604. 731. ὑγιεῖα, Eq. 1185. ἴντερονεία, although Herodian held this word to be usually proparoxytone. See the Scholiast on this passage of Aristophanes; comp. Chæroboscus ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1314. Eustath. Od. p. 1579. 27.

2. Concretes in *eiā* are likewise proparoxytone: βασιλεῖα (queen, from βασιλεύς), ἱέρεια (priestess, from ἱερεύς). Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Πηνελόπεια, Θάλεια, κράνεια, πέλεια, τρυφάλεια, Καλάνρεια, Πίμπλεια, πανάκεια.

3. Abstracts in *ειā*, derived from verbs in *ευω*, are paroxytone: *βασιλείā* (kingdom, *βασιλεύω*), *ἱερείā* (priesthood, *ἱερεύω*), *ἱκέτείā*, *πολιτείā*, *δραπετείā*, *δουλείā*, *έρμηνείā*, *νηστείā*, *προστατείā*, *ἀλιείā*, *ἀλητείā*, *χορείā*, *στρατείā*, *παιδείā*, *χρείā* (Aristoph. Th. 180).

Note.—According to Ammonius, *βασιλείā* (kingdom) was also properispome. It is then, however, evidently neuter of *βασιλείος*, the older form for *βασιλειος*.

4. Concretes in *ειā* are oxytone: *ζειά*, *χρειά* (Philem. p. 197.), *φορβειά*, *στελειά*, *παρειά*, *ἀρειά*.

2. Plural names of towns in *ειαι* and *ειαι* are oxytone: *Κεγχρειά*, *Ὀρνειά* (also *Ὀρνειαῖ*), *Βρυσειά*, *Αύγειά*, *Φειά*.

e. 1. Those in *ιā* are mostly paroxytone, particularly in the abstract sense: *ἀνδρίā*, *διδασκαλίā*, *ἄγγελίā*, *λειτουργίā*.

2. Some concretes with a collective signification are oxytone: *καλιά*, *βόδωνιά*, *ἰωνιά*, *κριωνιά*, *νεοπτιά*, *σπουγγιά*, *λαλιά*, *ὄργυιά*, *πυρκαιά*, *σποδιά*, *σκιά*, *μυρμηκιά*, *παιδιά*, *προστασιά*, *πρασιά* (Arcad. p. 99.), *στρατιά*, *τροχιά*, *αιμασιά*, *ἀνθρακιά*, *τρυμαλιά*. Eustath. ad. Od. p. 1574. 28. To these belong particularly geographical names, as those of the *δῆμοι*: *Χελιδονιά*, *Ἐπικηφισιά*, *Θριά*, *Λακιά*, *Δουσιά*; besides the plurals *Ποτνιαί*, *Θεσπιαί*, whose singulars *Πότνια*, *Θεσπια*, are proparoxytone.

Note.—*Ἄλαοσκοπιά* is oxytone, Il. XIV. 135. paroxytone, Il. X. 515. In both instances it would be better (*διὰ τὸ περιεκτικόν*) oxytone. *Οἰκοδομία* was oxytone *οἰκοδομιά* with the Attics. Lobeck. Phrynic. p. 487.

3. Those in *τριā*, derived from masculines, are proparoxytone: *ψάλτρια*, *ἴάτρια* (so Alexis in Eustath. p. 859. 14.), *νυμφεύτρια*, *ποιήτρια*, *μαθήτρια*, *ἐγχυτρότρια*, *λαυκάστρια*, *φαρμακεύτρια*. Add the proper names *Ἐρέτρια*, *Καλαύρια* (Eustath. Il. p. 287.), *Πολύμνια*, *Ὀμπνια*, *Θέσπια*, *λάμια* (Aristoph. Vesp. 1176.).

Note.—According to Etym. M. v. *Λάμια*; as proparoxytone, *λάμια*, it signifies the monster (Lamia), but as paroxytone, *Λαμᾶ*, the town (in Thessaly).

f. Of those in *οιā* the compounds are proparoxytone; *ἄγνοια*, *εὔπλοια*, *ἄνοια*, *διάρροια*, *δύμόπλοια*, *Εύβοια*: on the contrary, the simples mostly oxytone; *ροιά*, *χροιά*. *Τροιά* and *ποιά* are paroxytone, yet *ποιά* also occurs.

Note.—When the oxytone forms drop iota, they follow the usual accentuation; *ρόα*, *χρόα*, *πόα*; only *στοά* remains oxytone. This peculiarity of accentuation extends also to other oxytones: *σιρά*, *σέρα*, *δειρά*, *δέρα*. Eust. II. p. 914. 23. Also the Attic *Ζωή*, Ionic *Ζόη*, may be referred hereto: but the proparoxytone then becomes oxytone; *καταρρόη*, *ἐπιχροά*, *περιπνοή*.

g. Those in *νιᾶ* draw the accent as far back as possible, *a* being always short: *μνία*, *ὄργνια*, *ἄγνια*, *νέκνια*, *Εἰλεῖνια*, *Ωρεῖνια*, *Θνία*.

Note.—In all these forms (also in those under *f*) the oldest Attics held *a* for long. Hence they accented *ἀγνοία*, *νεκνία*, &c. *Μητρονιά*, *ὄργνιά*, and *ἄγνιά*, are oxytone with the Attics, but in Homer follow the general accentuation, Il. XXIII. 327. XX. 254.

2. Those in *να* are paroxytone: *δξνā*, *καρνā*, *κωδνā*. *Μάντνā* (Mantua) alone is accented according to the example of the Romans. The others are said to terminate properly in *η*.

h. The few in *ωα* (for the most part properly feminines of adjectives in *ῳος*) are paroxytone: *ῶα*, *μνώα*, *Μινώα*. The forms *πωά* and *στωά* are not good Greek, and *άλωά* given in Lexicons for *άλωή* does not occur.

II. *a* after liquids.

a. Those in *λα*, *μα*, and *να*, (the Doric *ἡ ἀλαλά* excepted), are never oxytone. When the penultimate is long, they draw the accent as near as possible to the syllable containing the idea: if the penultimate be short, consequently *a* long, they are paroxytone: *Κύλλα*, *κιλλα*, *βδέλλα*, *ἄμιλλα*, *ἴελλα*, *θνέλλα*, *Τελέσιλλα*, *μάκελλα*, *ἄμαλλα*, *Περίαλλα* (Herod. 6. 66.), *δίκελλα*, *γαῦλα*, *παιλα*, *ἀνάπαυλα*, *τόλμα*, *θέαινα*, *ὕαινα*, *Δάκαινα*, *δράκαινα*, *Σεράπαινα*, *λύκαινα*, *δέσποινα*, *βούπεινα*, *γέννινα*, *Δίκτυννα*, *Μήθυμνα*, *Σμύρνα*, *Κρώμνα*, *μέσιμνα*, *πρόμνα*, *ἔχιδνα*. Eust. II. p. 694. 14.

Note.—The Latin names in *inā* are in Greek properispome: *Σαβῖνα*, *Φανστῖνα*. Arcad. p. 96. *Φιλομήλā* is paroxytone.

b. 1. No noun in *ρα* is oxytone if *a* be short. Polysyllables in *ρα*, when the penultimate is long, and the last syllable short, draw the accent as near as possible to the syllable containing

the idea: ἄρουρα, μάχαιρα, σκολόπενδρα, Τάναγρα, Δηϊάνειρα, Κέρκυρα, γέφυρα, ἄγκυρα, ὅλλυρα, σφῦρα.

Note.—Nouns in *τρα*, *δρα*, *θρα* have all *a* long: therefore Κλυταμνήστρα, Ἡλέκτρα, Χονίστρα, Κασάνδρα, ἐνέδρα, καδέδρα, ἀλινδήδρα, κολυμβήδρα. Only Δήμητρα(ή) and σκολόπενδρα have short *a*.

2. If the penultimate be short the last syllable is usually long: σισνρᾶ, πορφύρᾶ, Ἐφύρα (not Ἔφυρα, V. Arcad. p. 101. 12.), ήμέρα; in κολλύρᾶ the last two syllables are long.

3. Of polysyllables in *ωρα*, *φαλώρα*, *πληθώρα*, *ληθώρα*, *Πανδώρα*, *όπωρα* are paroxytone, θαλπωρά and ἐλπωρά oxytone.

4. Those of which masculine forms in *ρος* are extant retain the accent, which they had according to the laws of adjectives (§. 30.): Ἐραίρᾶ (ἐραῖρος), ἔτάρα (ἔταρος), Γλυκερά (γλυκερός), ἐκυρά (ἐκυρός), Ἐρυθραί (ἐρυθρός), περιστερά, ἀριστερά, πενθερά. Φαιδρά draws back its accent, because Φαιδρος does the same.

Note.—Plural names of towns are usually oxytone (διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι); therefore it frequently happens that these names are oxytone contrary to the accent of their masculines: Ἐλευθεραί (ἐλεύθερος), Ποτνιαί, πότνια. In Ἐρυθραί (ἐρυθρός) the accentuation agrees, that of Ἐρύθραι or Ἐρυθραι being contrary to the analogy of these names.

5. Those derived from other words by change of sound are oxytone: φθορά (φθείρω, ἔφθορα), ἀγορά (ἀγείρω), βορά, χαρά, φορά, ἀφά, φωρά, δοφά, κουρά, οὐρά, σειρά, φρουρά, πλευρά, λευρά. They retain their accent in composition.

6. Of dissyllables those are properispome which have a diphthong in the first syllable, but those which have a vowel long by nature in the first syllable are paroxytone: μοῖρα, αἴρα, εὔστρα, στεῖρα, Ἡρα, χήρα, χώρα, ὥρα.

Note 1.—All in *αυρα* are paroxytone: αῦρα (Αῦρα proper name, Etym. M.), σαύρα, λαύρα. Σφῦρα is properispome. Comp. Herm. de em. rat. p. 425. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 313.

c. No substantive in *σα* is oxytone. Having all *a* short, they draw the accent as near as possible to the principal syllable. Μοῦσα, ρίζα, ὅρυζα, μᾶζα (V. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1.), δίψα, γλῶσσα, πίσσα, αἴσα, νύσσα, θάλασσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Συράκουσαι, Πιτυούσσα (όεσσα). See Draco, p. 20.

III. *a* after mutes.

No substantive wherein *a* mute precedes *a* is oxytone; they all, therefore, conform in accentuation to the general laws: δίαιτα, κολόκυνθα, ἄκανθα.

Note.—Names of women in δᾶ and θᾶ are properly mere Doric forms in δη and θη; hence they are all paroxytone: Λήδα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Σιμαίδα, Κισσαῖδα. So also Γοργολόφα Aristoph. Eq. 1186. Λάβδᾶ in Herodot. V. 92. is an exception.

§. 22.

Feminines in η.

I. General laws.

a. Those formed by contraction from εα are perispome: ἀλωπ-εκῆ, λεοντῆ, γαλῆ, συκῆ, ἀμυγδαλῆ, κυνῆ, φακῆ, γῆ, παρδαλῆ, ἀδελφιδῆ.

b. Those derived from the perf. pass., perf. 2. or aor. 2. act. of verbs are oxytone. So all which have ο in the penultimate, the verb from which they are derived having ε instead of it. The latter are mostly to be recognised in the change of sound: γραμ-μή (γέγραμμαι), τιμή (τέτιμαι), στιγμή, βρυχμή, μολπή, ἀμοιβή, στολή, φθογγή, οίμωγή, πημανή, μονή, ποδή, ἀρπαγή, γραφή, ἀνατολή, δίδαχή, ταραχή, ἀποδοχή, φορβή, βουλή, ἀκοή, σκαφή, στροφή, τροφή, τροπή, ρόπη, σπουδή, νομή, ὀλκή, κλοπή, δοκή, χού (χέω), ροή (ρέω). See Eustath. Il. p. 539.

Note 1.—Ἀρπάγη (hook) is distinguished from ἀρπαγή (rape); in like manner σκάφη (skiff) from σκαφή (pit).

Note 2.—In composition these words retain their accent: τομή, ἐπιτομή. Only ἀναρρόση, ὑδρορρόση, Καλλιρρόση, οἰνοχόση, ιστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη draw it back. See Eustath. Il. p. 992. 57. Schol. Venet. Il. XIV. 372. According to this is Elmsley on Aristoph. Ach. 922. to be corrected.

II. *η* after vowels.

a. Those in αη and υη are paroxytone: Δανάη, Σιγύη, δρύη, Λιβύη, χλεύη, κεύη, δεύη, δύη.

Note.—Σκευή, together with its compounds κατασκευή, &c. and φυή, are oxytone.

b. Those in οη and ωη are oxytone: βοή, χοή, πνοή, ζωή, θωή, ἐρωή, ἀλωή.

Note.—Θόη, Οἰνόη, and Χλόη, as proper names, are paroxytone. On ζόη see the preced. §. f. Note.

III. η after liquids.

a. 1. Those in λη which have a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone: αὐλή, ἐύλη, ἀπειλή, ὡτειλή, οὐλή (scar).

Note.—Οὐλαί (offering-barley) was barytone, but it is better to class it also with oxytones. Conf. §. 30. II. a. §. 21. f. Note. In like manner δεῖλη, Θούλη, δούλη. See Etym. M. v. Εὐλαί. Schol. Il. Venet. XIX. 26. Buttmann, Lexil. I. p. 194. According to Eustath. ad Il. p. 1169. 39. οὐλή (offering-barley) was oxytone, but οὐλη (χλαῖνα) barytone.

2. Those in αλη, ελη, ηλη, ολη, ιλη, υλη follow the general rule, and are paroxytone: πάλη, ζάλη, Σεμέλη, ἄγελη, στήλη, γαμήλη, μαρίλη, μυστήλη, ἀσβόλη, θερσόλη, ὑλη, κοτύλη, σταφύλη.

Note.—In those in ολη the oxytones of I. b. are excepted.

Σταφυλή (bunch of grapes) is distinguished from σταφύλη (plummet); φυλή, Ἀγγελή, παντελή (V. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγγελή), κεφαλή, γαμφηλή, χηλή, θηλή are oxytone.

3. Those in ωλη are oxytone if they be not proper names: παυσωλή, τερπωλή, εὐχωλή. Ἐριώλη is paroxytone as a proper name, oxytone as an appellative.

b. Those in μη, if not belonging to I. b., are paroxytone according to the general rule: γνώμη, χάσμη, ἄλμη, χάρμη, σκάλμη, καλάμη, Σάμη, κνήμη, φήμη, κόμη, μνήμη, κωλύμη.

Note.—Ορμή, πυγμή, δεσμή, σπιθαμή are oxytone. But the first three belong rather to I. b.

c. 1. Those in νη formed like participles are oxytone: δεξαιενή, εἰλαμενή, Κλαζομεναί. §. 14. Note 2.

2. All the rest in νη are paroxytone, if not belonging to I. b.; only φερνή, μηχανή, φανή, εύνη, σκηνή, φουνή, φωνή, ἥδονή, φλεγμονή, πλησμονή, χαρμονή, καλλονή, ἀγχονή (on ἀγχόνη see the Appendix), γυνή are oxytone. Conf. Phavorin. v. Βελόνη.

d. The few in ρη and ση are paroxytone: κόρη, δέρη, ἀθάρη, κόρση, αὔξη, αἴθρη, γάστρη, πάτρη. Καρή is oxytone for distinction from τὸ κάρη; in like manner δέρη is distinguished from δειρή.

IV. η after mutes.

a. Those in βη, γη, δη, (ζη), when not belonging to I. b. are

paroxytone according to the general rule: βλάβη, Ἡβη, λώβη, πάγη, τρύγη, στέγη, χόνδη, σίδη, Νέδη, πέδη, ὅζη.

Note.—Σιγή (*σίζω*), κραυγή (*κράζω*), πληγή (*πλήσσω*), together with κομιδή, φραδή, φυγή, ὀλολυγή, ἴνγη, ἀμαρυγή, αὐγή (*ἄζω*, to dry), ὡβή, φόδη, and αὐδή (both from the same root *ἀοιδή*, *δεῖδω*, *ἄδω*), ἐδωδή, belong to I. b., as upon a nearer view almost all oxytones of this kind.

b. Those in *πη*, *κη*, *τη*, when not belonging to I. b., are paroxytone, λύπη, σκέπη, σάλπη, Σινώπη, στερόπη, κρόκη, δίκη, πεύκη, νίκη, μύκη, Κίρκη, Ἰθάκη, κάκη (as substantive of *κακός*), μυρίκη, ποδοκάκη, κατωνάκη, ἑλίκη, Φοινίκη, Ἀτη, ἀπάτη, Ἐκάτη, Κρήτη, μελέτη, κοίτη.

Note.—Those belonging to I. b. and those formed from adjectives in *ικός* and from verbals in *τος* are oxytone; πομπή (*πέμπω*), ἀστραπή, βοτανική, Ἀττική, βιοτή, λιτή, τελετή (properly *τελεστή*; formed like *ἀκόρετος*) and τελευτή, ἀρετή, μηλωτή, κερωτή, είρκτη, ἀκτή, ἀκωκή, ἴωκή, ἀκή, ἀϊκή; φυλακή belongs to I. b.; πόρπη, although coming from *πέρω*, is barytone.

c. Those in *φη*, *χη*, *ϛη* belong mostly to I. b.; hence they are oxytone. Those which do not belong to that class are barytone conformably to rule: they are Σίφη (*Σίφαι*), σκάφη, ἀκαλήφη, τύχη, μάχη, μαλάχη, μάλωη, τίτωη, σπάῶη, and all proper names of this ending. Κριῶη is oxytone.

As a result of the several rules on the accentuation of all the words of the first declension it appears, that the primitives and proper names, as the oldest words of the language, have remained faithful to the old Æolic law of accentuation; they are all barytone; on the contrary, derivative words, as formations grafted on those older, are oxytone. This has been explained §§. 7, 8.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§. 23.

Masculines and feminines in *ος*.

I. *ος* after vowels.

Those in *αος*, *υος*, *ηος*, *ιος*, *εος* are oxytone: *ναός*, *λαός*, *νυός*, *νιός*, *βομβυλιός*, *χαραδριός*, *αιγυπτιός*, *ἐρωδιός* (and generally

the names of birds in *ιος*), πηρός, Τίτυρος, Τάλαρος, Θυρεός, συφεός, θεός, ἀδελφεός (Ionic), ἀδελφιδεός. (On those in *εός* S. Phavor. p. 1121. 21.), ἀνεψιός, ἐρινεός, ὄχεός, σωρεός, κολοιός, Ἀχαιός, Ἰλλυριός, Ἀσκληπιός, κριός, βιός (bow), μοιός, Σπερχεός, Ἀλφεός, Πηνειός. Δαρεῖος forms an exception.

Note 1. Several in *ιος* (which properly may be considered as adjectives) are barytone: δακτύλιος, Ἀθηναῖος (Athenian), Ἀθήναιος (a man's name), and other *gentilia* in *ιος*, together with most proper names: Ἀγύρριος, Κρῖος, Χίος, &c. Even Ἀσκληπιός and ἀνεψιός were in Homer's time still proparoxytone. Eust. Il. p. 860. 10. Compositions with ἀνεψιός are proparoxytone: ξενανέψιος. S. Eustath. p. 971. 25.

Note 2.—Most proper names in *αιος* are proparoxytone if derived from similar properispome adjectives, so Τίμαιος, Ἀθήναιος. Τρυγαιος, Ισταιος, &c. are properispome. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62.

Note 3.—Some proper names of three short syllables (υ υ υ), to distinguish them from adjectives of similar formation, are paroxytone: Βαλίος, Ροδίος, Σχεδίος, Κλονίος, Οδίος, Δολίος, Τυχίος, Δρακίος, Κλυτίος, Στρατίος, Θρασίος, Χρομίος, Φρυγίος, Πλυτίος, &c. Βίος (life) for distinction from βιός (bow) is barytone.

Note 4.—The words σκορπίος, νυμφίος, and γομφίος are paroxytone, probably formed by syncope.

Note 5.—Simple oxytone forms in *εός* and barytones in *οος*, when contracted into *ους*, take the circumflex, in conformity with the rule to be laid down in adjectives, that all simple nouns in *εος* and *οος* are contracted into *οῦς*: ἀδελφιδεός (falsely given in lexicons either ἀδελφιδός or ἀδελφιδέος) ἀδελφιδοῦς, θυγατριδεός θυγατριδοῦς, ἀνεψιαδοῦς, πλοῦς πλοῦς, θεός θεῦς, νόος νοῦς. In the nominative and accusative dual the contracts have the peculiarity of rejecting further contraction, and of oxytoning these cases: πλόω πλώ, ἀδελφιδεώ ἀδελφιδώ. Comp. §. 40. 2. Note.

II. ος after liquids.

a. Words in *λος* of two short syllables are barytone: σάλος, πάλος, θόλος, φάλος, στύλος, κτίλος; so also when a mute precedes λος: βίβλος, βύβλος, ὥχλος, κόχλος, κύκλος, πέπλος;

but if λ be preceded by a long vowel, or a diphthong, or another λ , these words are oxytone: *αιλός*, *καυλός*, *πηλός*, *βηλός*, *δαλός*, *μαλλός*, *σιλλός*, *φελλός*, *ιλλός*, *Σελλός*, *Ἐλλός*, *κιλλός*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. 16. 234.

Note.—*Θολός* (dome) for distinction from *θόλος* (mud).

Πῖλος, *ζῆλος*, *δοῦλος*, *ἡλος*, besides the proper names *Γάλλος*, *Τέλλος*, *Υλλος*, *Μύλλος*, *Ψύλλος*, *Νεῖλος* are excepted and follow the general rule. *Μοχλός* is oxytone.

2. Polysyllables in *αλλος*, *υλλος*, *ιλλος*, *ηλος*, *αλος*, *ουλος*, *ανδος*, *ελος* conform to the general rule. Only *δυφαλός*, *αιγιαλός*, *κορυδαλός*, *Ιταλός*, and *Θεσσαλός* are oxytone. In like manner *Τριβαλλός*, *κραπαταλλός*, *κορυδαλλός*.

3. Diminutive forms in *ῖλος* and *ῦλος* are paroxytone: *ναυτίλος*, *Τρωΐλος*, *κρωβύλος*, *τροχίλος*, *Αἰσχύλος*, *Μυρτίλος*.

Note.—*Ἴτυλος*, *Οξυλος*, *κόνδυλος*, *σφόνδυλος*, *δάκτυλος* and *γόγγυλος* are proparoxytone: *ἀσφοδελός* (place abounding with *ἀσφόδελος*), *ὁβελός*, *ὁβολός*, *Σικελός*, *μυελός* oxytone; *στροβῖλος*, *διμήλος*, *αιγιλος*, *πύελος* proparoxytone.

4. Forms in *ωλος* are accented according to the general rule. Only *Αἰτωλός* and *Πακτωλός* are oxytone.

5. *Βουκόλος* and *αἰπόλος* belong properly to adjectives. §. 33.
II. 2.

b. 1. Words formed from the 1 person perf. pass. (mostly abstracts in *μος*) are oxytone: *ινγμός*, *φραγμός*, *σκιαδμός*, *δασμός*, *συγκαλυμμός*, *δεσμός*, *χρησμός*, *σπασμός*, *ψαλμός*, *ἅνυμός*, *χυμός*.

2. All proper names in *αμος* and all other words in *αμος* of the measure $\text{U} \text{ U}$ are barytone: *Πρίαμος*, *Τύρταμος*, *Πέργαμος*, *Πύραμος*, *Τεύταμος*, *κάλαμος*, *ἅλαμος*, *κύαμος*, *ἄρταμος*.

Note.—*Ποταμός* is oxytone.

3. Words in *αμος* of the measure $\text{—} \text{ U}$ are oxytone: *οὐλαμός*, *χηραμός*, *φωραμός* (and usually *φωριαμός*. Schol. Venet, II. XXXIV. 228. Phav. p. 1851. 30.), *σκινδαμός*, *χιαμός*.

Note.—*Ορχαμός* is barytone.

4. Those in *ωμος* and those which have a diphthong before *μος* are oxytone: *βωμός*, *ζωμός*, *ψωμός*, *λοιμός*, *λαιμός*.

Note.—*Οἴμος*, *ῶμος*, *κῶμος* are barytone.

5. All dissyllables in *ομος* and *ἄμος* are barytone: *Βρόμος*, *γόμος*, *τρόμος*, *γάμος*, *τάμος*, *ἄμος*, *ψάμμος*.

Note.—Τόμος passive: τομός active.

6. Those in *ημος* are barytone as proper names, oxytone as appellatives: κημός, κυημός, δημός (fat).

Note.—Δῆμος (people) is barytone.

7. Those in *νυμος* are oxytone; only θύμος (thyme) is paroxytone.

8. Those in *μος*, in which a consonant precedes *μ*, are oxytone: ὀφθαλμός, ἵνδαλμός, ἀριθμός.

Note.—Only those in *τμος* are barytone: Πάτμος, πότμος, besides ὅλμος and ὄγμος.

c. 1. Those in *ᾰνος* are barytone: στέφανος, κλιβανος, Βάλ-*ανος*, χάνος, πλάνος.

Note.—Οὐρανός, Ἡριδανός, Ὀκεανός, λιχανός are oxytone according to the analogy of the following.

2. Proper names in *ᾰνος* and all in *αυνος* are oxytone: Ἡρω-δίανός, Γερμανός, Σικανός, Ἄλανός, Ιουλιανός, Μαρκιανός, Σε-βαστιανός, κεραυνός. Τύραννος, which lengthens *a* only by position, is proparoxytone.

3. Those in *ᾰνος* and dissyllables in *ωνος* are barytone: πρῖνος, πῖνος (πίνος ?), ἐχῖνος, δῖνος, σχοῖνος, μυξῖνος, πρῶνος, κῶνος, ὕνος, οἴνος, αἴνος, καρκίνος (Herodian. Dind. I. p. 20.); but καρκίνος also is good. S. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 792. According to Etym. Gud. p. 209. ἐχῖνος is also paroxytone.

Note 1.—Hereto belong nouns coming from the Latin in *īnus* and several proper names: Λέοντῖνος, Ρηγῖνος, Ἀκραγαν-τῖνος, Λατῖνος, φιλῖνος, Νῖνος, Λίνος. Χαλινός, together with ἐρῖνός, is oxytone; κάμινος, κυκλάμινος, ὑσγῖνος, together with κότινος and ἔλινος, are proparoxytone.

Note 2.—Polysyllables in *ωνος* are oxytone: κοινωνός, οἰωνός, Τιθωνός.

4. Those in *ενος* and *ηνος* are accented according to the rule. Only παρθένος is paroxytone; ληνός oxytone, together with all names of nations in *ηνος*: Τυρσηνός.

5. When a consonant precedes *νος* the words are barytone: ὀκνος, ὑπνος, ὅμνος, θάμνος, ὥραμνος, Λημνος, τύραννος.

Note.—Καπνός, together with ἀμνός, is oxytone.

6. Those in *ῡνος*, particularly names of nations, are oxytone:

γρυνός, Θυνός, Βιθυνός. *Βουνός*, together with *πλύνός*, follows the same accentuation.

d. Words in *ρος* are accented according to the general rule : only *χορός, σορός, τυρός, καιρός, κηρός, σωρός, οὐρός* (pit; οὖρος wind), *μηρός, φρουρός, ἀγρός, ἐκυρός, Δοκρός, ιατρός* are oxytone, *έταιρος* properispome.

e. Words in *στος* and *σος* are oxytone : *κιστός, πεστός, κολοσσός, Δυρνησσός, Λυκαβητσός, Καρησσός, Ἰλισσός, Παρνασσός, Βυσσός, Ἀλικαρνασσός, Ταρτησσός.* So *Παισός, Λουσός, χρυσός.* *Νῆσος* and *πάσσος* (Eust. Odyss. 1845. 31.) are barytone.

Note 1.—Some proper names draw back the accent upon the syllable containing the idea, particularly when they lose a *σ* : *Κάρησος, Ἔρεσος.* So *Μέλισσος, Λίσσος, Θύσσος, Κίσσος* (Plut. Alex. 41.).

Note 2.—*Κυπάρισσος* and *νάρκισσος* follow the general rule, together with all in *υσος*.

f. Of those in *ξος* and *ψος* all polysyllables are oxytone ; so also the dissyllable *ἰξός.* *Ἐλεξός*, as a proper name (Thucyd. 8. 80.), is proparoxytone, together with *Χαλυψός* and *χόρδαψός*.

III. ος after mutes.

a. Words in *βος, γος, δος* follow the general law : *ὅλβος, πάταγος, λόγος, Μῆδος, νάρδος, Πίνδος, σμάραγδος, ράβδος.*

Note.—*Λοιβός, κολοβός, λοιγός, φηγός, Πελασγός, ὄδος, σποδός, ταγός, οὐδός, Ἰνδός, ὀρυμαγδός* are oxytone. *Σινδός*, which usually followed this rule as oxytone, is made barytone by Herodian. Conf. Schol. Apollon. p. 294. Schæf.

b. *Πος, κος, τος* follow the law. *Κῆπος, τρόπος, Ὄλυμπος, φῶκος, σῶκος, λάκος, κόκκος, κρόκος, δίσκος, πέζηκος, Ἰβυκος, φόρτος, χόρτος, μύρτος, ἄρκτος, κόττος, κάττος, πλοῦτος.* On those in *ακος* S. §. 30. III. Note 1.

Note.—1. *Σκοπός, καρπός*, and all in *ωπος*, which are properly compound adjectives ; 2. *Ὥριγκός, χαλκός, ἀσκός, σηκός, φαρμακός, ψιττακός, φυλακός, ἀνακός* (S. Aristarchus in Phavor. p. 1857. 38.); 3. all in *εικος*, which properly are adjectives in *ικος* ; 4. those originally verbals, as *βροτός, ὑετός, νιφετός, στρατός, τοκετός, συρφετός, πυρετός, ἀμαξιτός, ἀτραπιτός*,

ἀφυσγετός (so Aristarchus, Tyrannio ἀφύσγετος, S. Phavor.), δῖστός, Κωκυτός, γωρυτός, ἀετός, βουλυτός are oxytone. Ἄμητος, ἄροτος and τρύγητος are proparoxytone in the concrete, and oxytone in the abstract sense. Βίτορος is always barytone. All in ιτκος are paroxytone.

c. Those in φος, χος, θος follow the general law: ψῆφος, τάφος, ἀσκάλαφος, κολάφος, κέπφος, μόσχος, τρόχος (course), μῆνος, Ζῆνος, πτόρθος, γόνθος, ψόνθος, λήκυθος, ἄκυθος, λαβύρινθος, μήρινθος, Ὁλυνθος, φάμαθος.

Note 1.—Ἄδελφος (properly ἀδελφέος), στρουθός, μοιχός (properly adjective), βοηθός (from βοηθόος; s. the adjectives), ὄρμαθός and ἀλφός are oxytone. So μομφός in Euripides. S. Eustath. p. 1761. 20. Yet in Bekk. Anecd. p. 107. it is paroxytone with more analogy. Στρουθός is in Attic better properispome. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 876. The Attics barytone ἀδελφει the vocative of ἀδελφός.

Note 2.—The Doric accus. pl. of masculines was ος instead of ονς, but this syllable is considered long in reference to the accent. Thus δυσκέρκος ἀλώπεκας instead of δυσκέρκους.

§. 24.

Neuters in ον.

1. No neuter in ον is oxytone except ἐλεόν, πτερόν, ζυγόν, ἔρπετόν, λουτρόν (water for the bath, λοῦτρον bathing-place), and ὡόν. To these are added, but improperly, the derivatives from verbal adjectives, as φυτόν, ρύτόν, βοτόν, and the heteroclites δεσμά (δεσμός), &c.

2. Diminutives in ον of more than three syllables are always proparoxytone; in like manner those of the trisyllabic, which consist of three short syllables. On the contrary, most that are of dactylic measure are paroxytone, especially when two consonants immediately precede ον: παιδίον, στλεγγίον, κραμβίον, δαδίον, ἔρκιον, ἀσκίον, βιβλίον, ἀμνίον, θηρίον, χωρίον, χρυσίον, σιτίον, σχοινίον, φιχίον, λουτρίον. Eust. p. 233. 268. On λήδιον or λήδιον, which Didymus writes proparoxytone, S. Eustath. p. 1146. 63. Phav. p. 1187. 16.

3. Πεδίον alone of words of three short syllables is paroxytone. Grammarians consider it not to be a diminutive. S. Etym. M.

v. Πέδη, and especially Eustath. II. p. 255., who says: “ πεδίον is not a diminutive; when it is to be used as diminutive of πέδη it becomes proparoxytone.” Conf. Phavor. p. 1461. 16. Conf. Etym. M. v. Διαβούλιον. Eustath. II. p. 1196. 15. Phav. p. 1339. 17. adds ποδίον (from πόνε). Comp. on these diminutives Bekk. Anecd. p. 793. Arcad. p. 120. and elsewhere.

Note.—When two consonants, the latter of which is a liquid, precede *ιον*, the words are proparoxytone: ἴχνιον, ἵκριον. But these, as probably a great many others, ought not to be considered at all as diminutives. S. Phavorin. p. 1377. 17.

4. Those in *αιον* are proparoxytone: ἔλαιον, Ἡραιον, τρόπαιον, Ἐρμαιον. Conf. §. 30. I. d. 2.

Note.—Instead of *τρόπαιον* the old Attics accented *τροπαῖον*.

5. Those in *ειον* are properispome: λυχνεῖον, βαλανεῖον, μουσεῖον, πανδοκεῖον, διδασκαλεῖον, ὀδεῖον, σημεῖον, ἐλεγεῖον, νοῦθεῖον, Ὀλυμπεῖον, βροντεῖον.

Note 1.—Γένειον, Σίγειον, Βούδειον, and some others, (mostly neuters of adjectives in *ειος*) are proparoxytone. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1343. Lobeck. Phrym. p. 368. sq.

Note 2.—Herodian p. 308. Herm. gives the following rule: —Those only in *ειον* are properispome, the primitive of which is perispome in the genitive. Hence Ἀσκληπιός Ἀσκληπιοῦ forms Ἀσκληπιεῖον, but Θησεύς, Θησέως, Θήσειον, not Θησεῖον. According to this, however, a great number of accentuations would require to be changed.

6. Diminutives in *ειον* (if they can be called diminutives) are never paroxytone: δένδρεον, ὄρνεον, ὄστρεον. Also ὄστρεον is probably better proparoxytone, as with the old grammarians. S. Schol. Venet. II. XXIV. 793. How ὄστρον can be formed from ὄστεον, κανοῦν from κάνεον, is shewn above in substantives in *εις*, *οὖς*, and in adjectives. Comp. §. 30. b. 1. It is evident that the contraction ὄστον alone led to ὄστρεον. For in itself ὄστρεον is as false as ἀδελφιδέος. Conf. Herodian. περὶ μον. λξ. p. 38.

The following is observable as the result of the several rules on words of the second declension: Neuters which are the oldest substantives of the language have also remained most faithful to the oldest (Æolic) accentuation; containing scarcely any oxy-

tones. Next to them are such as have a mute for the nominal characteristic; of these very few are oxytone. The most oxytones are found among words in which a vowel or a liquid precedes ος. They must therefore be regarded as the newest words; for they deviate from the old (Æolic) accentuation. This has been explained §. 7, 8.

Lastly, some peculiarity is exhibited in the accentuation of diminutives in ἀλος, υλος, ισκος, and τον, of which the first are almost invariably, and the others partly, paroxytone. The Greeks intended by this accent to impart stress to the diminutive signification; a peculiarity which is carried to still greater extent in adjectives.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§. 25.

I. *Monosyllables.*

a. Oblique cases.—Here the general law obtains, that in the genitive and dative of all numbers those syllables by which the nominative has been increased receive the accent, namely so that the circumflex stands on a final syllable long by nature and the acute on a short final syllable, while the nominative, accusative, and vocative, as the oldest cases, retain the accent on the root. Hence συς συός, μήν μηνός, θηρί θηρός θηρί θηρα; αἴξ αἴγε αἴγοιν αἴγες αἴγῶν αἴγας; ρίς ρινός ρινί ρῖνα.

But for the dative plural this accentuation applies only when the termination σι is joined to the root of the word: αἴξι. The Epic forms which unite σι to the unchanged plural retain the accent on the radical syllable: χείρεσσι (*χείρες*), θήρεσσι (*θηρες*).

Note.—The peculiarity of this accentuation is perhaps to be explained from the genitive plural, which in nouns having a consonant for the characteristic was formed by the Ionians with a connective vowel between the root and the termination. The Ionians said μηνέων, &c. in the genitive plural. This the Attics contracted into μηνῶν, and then transferred the accentuation of the genitive plural on the termination to the genit. and dat. of all numbers. This explanation at least

becomes probable when we consider, 1. that in monosyllables whose genitive plural remains barytone the Ionians have left no traces of the use of a connective vowel, as ὥτεων for ὥτων, &c.; 2. that they never employed the connective vowel ε in a monosyllabic participle, the termination of which always remains barytone; 3. the Attic accentuation of numerals in ἄς ἄδος in the genitive plural. See these nouns.

In the genitive dual and plural some nouns deviate from this accentuation; 1. all monosyllabic neuters: οὗς ὥτοιν ὥτων, φῶς φύτοιν φύτων, κράτων. (Eustath. p. 1715. 58.) Πῦρ has already in the nominative plural the heteroclite form πυρά (from πυρόν), consequently also πυρῶν according to the second declension (Eustath. II. p. 43.). If inflected according to the third it would give πύρα πύρων. 2. All nouns having ε or ω for the nominal characteristic: Ζώς Ζώων Ζώωιν, δμώς δμώων, Τρώς Τρώων, πλώς πλώων (Eustath. Od. p. 1425. 52.), κώς κώων (Eustath. p. 318. II.), σής σέων. (Conf. Etym. M. Σεύς. Aristoph. Lys. 730.). Schol. Venet. XIII. 103. Phavor. p. 1642. 16. 3. Some nouns which were originally dissyllabic, as παῖς (πάϊς) παῖδων παίδοιν, φώς (φωΐς) φώδων φώδοιν, δάς (δαΐς) δάδων δάδοιν. The Dorians circumflexed all these forms. S. Schæf. Greg. p. 317.

Note 1.—The following contracts deviate from the accentuation of monosyllables in the singular as well as dual and plural: λᾶς λᾶος λᾶই λάων, κῆρ (κέαρ) κῆρος κῆρι, ḥρ (ἥρ) ḥρος ḥρι, νῖος νῖι; while the oblique cases of φοῆρ (φοέαρ) are accented entirely according to the general rule of monosyllables of the third declension: φοητός φοητί φοητοῖν φοητῶν. (S. Herodian. in Chærobosc. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1265.) The dative σπέσσι from σπέεσσι remains barytone. Some also wished to make the Attic genitives γηρως and κερως from γήραος and κέραος oxytone, γηρώς and κερώς. But Herodian opposed this, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1209. and with reason; for the Attics accented even κρέως according to the rule. Hence it is also clear, that the accentuation of the genitive of χοῦς, which according to Elmsley (Aristoph. Ach. 1013.) must be χοώς, not χοῶς, is without analogy. For νεώς belongs to an entirely different class. S. §. 27. III.

Note 2.—The genitives *δούρων* and *γούνων* (not *δουρῶν* *γουνῶν*) belong as heteroclites to the second declension.

Note 3.—Some proper names are also excepted, as *Μήν* *Μῆνος*, *Θῶν* *Θῶνος*, **Ωψ* **Ωπος*, which conform to the old accentuation still obtaining e. g. in the monosyllabic participles. The same accentuation is followed in the dual and plural of *πᾶς*: *πάντοιν* *πάντων* *πᾶσι*, and of the compounds of *εἰς*: *μηδένων* *μηδέσι*.

Note 4.—The accentuation of monosyllables is followed by the syncopised forms in *η* and *ων*: *πατήρ* *πατρός* *πατρί*, *κυών* *κυνός*, *θυγατήρ* *θυγατρός* *θυγατρί*, &c. ; together with *γυνή γυναικός γυναικί γυναικα*, &c. (the word was pronounced *γναικός γναικί γναικα*) and *δόρυ* in the dative *δορί*.

b. Nominative.—The Æolians accented all monosyllables with the circumflex, because they had no oxytones. Conf. Gramm. Meerm. ap. Schæf. Greg. p. 662. The remaining dialects have retained this old accentuation only 1. in monosyllabic neuters without exception: *φῶς* (light), *οὖς*, *πῦρ*, *πᾶν*, *σκῶρ* (not *σκώρ*), *σταῖς* (not *σταίς*), *κῆρ*, *γρῦ*, and names of letters, *μῦ*, *νῦ*, *ξῖ*, *οῦ*, *πῖ*, *ῥῶ*, *σᾶν* (not *σάν*. S. Theod.), *ταῦ*, *ἢ*, *εῖ*, *φῖ*, *χῖ*, *ὦ*; the neuters are the oldest substantives of the language, and consequently retain the oldest Æolic accentuation; 2. in those masculines and feminines whose accusative is parasyllabic with the nominative; i. e. in all whose accusative terminates in *ν*, and vocative in a vowel: *λῖς λῖν* (not *λίς λῖν*), *κῖς κῖν* (not *κίς κίν*), *γραῦς γραῦν*, *μῦς μῦν*, *δρῦς δρῦν*, *σῦς σῦν*, *νᾶς νᾶν*; 3. in some with a contracted nominative, as *Θρᾶῖς Θρᾶξ*, *βόαξ βῶξ*, *πάῖς πᾶς* (also Epic accusative *πάῖν*, voc. *πᾶῖ*), *προῖξ προῖξ*.

Note 1.—The Attics also accented *γλαῦξ* with a circumflex, the other dialects, on the contrary, having it oxytone, *γλαύξ*. So *Ταῦξ*, a river in Sicily. *Κλεῖς*, although *κλεῖν* in the accusative, has the nominative oxytone, because *δ* is the characteristic. On those in *ις*, which Aristarchus oxytoned without exception, see Eustath. Il. p. 841. 21. 857. 33. Aristarchus was led to the accentuation *λῖς λῖν*, *κίς κῖν* by the totally different *κλεῖς κλεῖν*; for, according to Etym. M. p. 567. he inflected *λίς λινός*. Comp. Herm. ad Eurip. Bacch. 1166.

Æschriion correctly accented λῖς λῖν, κῖς κῖν. Conf. Phavor. p. 1185. 14.

Note 2.—All the rest whose accusative is dissyllabic, i. e. terminates in *a*, are oxytone in the nominative: Ζεύς, αἴξ, θῆρ, θώς, φώς (man), φώς (mark of a burn), Τρώς, δμώς, σής, φρήν, χήν, φώρ, δαίς, δάς (from δαίς), πούς, not ποῦς, which supposes an accusative ποῦν, voc. ποῦ, that can never occur from the simple πούς. S. Apollon. adv. p. 554.

Note 3.—Compounds with monosyllabic nouns of the third declension follow the general law of accentuation: Σαμόθραξ, Σαμόθρακος.

§. 26.

II. *Polysyllables.*

General Observations.

1. As long as the principal laws permit, the accent remains on the syllable which possesses it in the nominative. Only the vocative, which is the oldest form of the nominative, sometimes changes the accent after the Æolic manner, as is shewn in the individual examples of oxytones. In forms paroxytoned in the nominative, which in the vocative shorten the syllable containing the nominal characteristic, the accent usually approaches as near as possible to the principal idea: Ἀπόλλων'Απολλον (λων is the syllable containing the nominal characteristic ν). The nominal characteristic is that letter which next remains after throwing away the termination: Ἀπόλλων-ος.

2. No neuter is oxytone. They have all the accent on the syllable containing the idea, or on that which stands as near as possible to the syllable containing the idea.

3. No simple noun substantive in ξ or ψ of more than one syllable is oxytone, and none is proparoxytone in the nominative; they are all either paroxytone or properispome. Here ι and υ before ξ and ψ are always considered short for the accent, so that all in which ḥ, ε, ι, ο, or υ precedes ξ or ψ are properispome if the penultimate be naturally long. Conf. Theodos. p. 238. Göttl. Draco, p. 44. Thus Φοῖνιξ, δοῖδυξ, ἥλιξ, θώραξ, καλαῦροψ, Κύκλωψ, αὐλαξ.

Note.—Aristarchus considered that πτέρυξ, when standing in a collective sense, as Il. II. 316., should be oxytone, πτερύξ. Conf. Eustath. Il. p. 229. Etym. M. v. Πτέρυξ. Phavor. p. 1595. This accentuation, however, rests upon no grounds, and is contrary to all analogy. With as little reason can we say ιώξ.

The several words not comprised under the above (neuters and nouns in ξ and ψ) are classed here according to their nominal characteristic.

I. *Words whose characteristic is a vowel.*

E. 1. All words in ενς are oxytone. In the vocative, when η of the termination is dropped they take the circumflex instead of the acute: βασιλεύς, βασιλῦ. No vocative of the third declension is oxytone if it be really distinguished from the nominative by a peculiar form, because, being the oldest form of the nominative it follows the oldest Æolic accentuation, which recognizes no oxytone. Those only in ις and νς remain oxytone.

2. Those in ης, of which very few occur, are either barytone or perispome: τριήρης, Ἡρακλῆς. The former is properly an adjective, and like all adjectives in ηρης, has the peculiarity of not passing the accent over the syllable ηρ, because it is formed by contraction: hence the vocative is τριηρες, not τρίηρες. It is also peculiar in dropping its characteristic ε in the genitive plural (§. 34. d. Note), hence τριήρων; τριήρεων being wholly false. The Attics say τριήρων (as συνήθων, εὐήθων); the Ionians τριηρέων. As the perispomes in ης are formed by contraction from έης their accentuation is perfectly simple, according to the given rules of accent in contraction.

I.—No noun with the characteristic iota is oxytone. Οφις, πόλις. On the accentuation of these words, which change their vowels in the oblique cases, see §. 27. on the Attic declension. For Κραταις (Od. XII. 124.) see Phavorin. s. v.

O.—The feminines are all oxytone. The accusative singular of those in ώς is distinguished from those in ώ by taking the circumflex, while the latter, like the nominative, are oxytone. Σαπφώ, (Σαπφός) Σαπφοῦς, (Σαπφόι) Σαπφοῖ, Σαπφώ; αἰδώς αἰδοῦς αἰδοῖ αἰδῶ. In the vocative in οι both forms take the

circumflex, the reason of which has been explained above in those in *ενς*.

Υ.—All in *υς* with short *v* in the nominative are barytone: βότρυς, πρέσβυς, ἔγχελυς, πέλεκυς, γένυς, πίτυς, πήχυς, χέλυς, γῆρας. With long *v* they are either oxytone or perispome: πληθύς, νηδύς, ἵχθυς, ἐδητύς, διζύς, Ἐριννύς, ἵξυς, δσφύς, ὁφρύς.

Note 1.—'Ιχθύς, ἵξυς, δσφύς, ὁφρύς occur also as perispome, which, at an earlier period, was probably the case with all these oxytones. If the nominative be perispome the accusative is parasyllabic. Herodian. Dindorf. p. 31. says: ἵχθυς, δσφύς, ὁφρύς, have this accentuation only when they are feminine.

Note 2.—On the oblique cases of those which change their vowels, as πήχυς, πήχεων, see §. 27. on the Attic declension.

Η.—There is only one Greek substantive with the characteristic η: "Αρης" Αρηος, which, however, may perhaps be better derived from the Æolic "Αρενς" Αρηος.

Ω.—The few of this kind are paroxytone: ἥρως, ἄλως, Αθως, γάλως.

II. *Words whose characteristic is a liquid.*

N.—*a.* Words in which *ā*, *ε*, *η*, or *ī* precedes *v* are all oxytone: Αλκμάν, μεγιστάν, λιμήν (λιμένος), κηφήν (κηφηνος), ἐσσήν (ἐσσηνος), δελφίς δελφῖνος, ἀκτίς ἀκτῖνος.

Note 1.—Only "Ελλην, ἕρην, and compounds, whose idea is consequently enlarged by composition, are paroxytone: ἀρχιποίμην, Φιλοποίμην, Εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν, Ἐρυπόπαν.

Note 2.—Apollonius de conjunct. p. 570. marks μεγιστάν, ξυνάν, and νεάν with the circumflex; so also ὁτάν, as from ὁ ἐτάν. This accentuation, however, would only be possible in contraction from ἀων into ἀν; but even here we find 'Ιάν (from 'Ιάων) oxytone. Hence in Apollonius it is probably more correct to follow Bast (Add. ad Greg. Cor. p. 904.) by accenting μεγιστάν, ξυνάν, νεάν, which is confirmed by the form Δαρειάν (from Δαρείος, as νεάν from νέος) in Æschyl. Pers. 650. If ἐτάν be from ἐτης, the only correct writing is ὁ τάν. Comp. Herm. ad Soph. Phil. 1373. and Reisig. Conf. I. p. 217.

Didymus (in Phavorin. p. 1898. 35.) wished to have made the whole ὡ̄ ἔταν, viz. from ἔτης vocative ἔτα, Doric (?) ἔταν. In such case a catastrophe of the accent would take place in ὡ̄ τάν. But the derivation of Apollonius is manifestly preferable.

b. Those in νν are barytone: μόσσυν, πόλτυν, &c.

c. 1. All proper names in ων with a vowel preceding are barytone: Ἀμφίων, Ἰων, Κρονίων, Οὐρανίων, Ἀτρείων, Πηλείων, Χάων (not Χάών, as in Aristoph. Eq. 78.).

2. All feminines in ων are oxytone: χελιδών, Καλνδών, Κολοφών, Σιδών, σηπεδών. Only γλήχων and μήκων are barytone, because, like κίων, they are also of the masculine gender.

3. Of masculines all collective ideas are oxytone: δαφνών, φοινικών, ἵππων, κυαμών, βοών; also all names of months: Πυανεψιών, Γαμηλιών, Μαιμακτηριών; besides all in εων, as κυκεών, χαραδρεών, ἀμπελέων, ἀκανθεών, and a great many names of places: Ἐλικών, αὐλών.

4. Those in βων, γων, δων which retain ω in the genitive are barytone: τρίβων, ἀμβων, πύργων, Αἴγων, κωδων, κλύδων.

Except those in γων-γονος Παφλαγών, Λαιστρογών, and ἀγών αγῶνος.

5. Those in πων, κων, and των are likewise barytone: Λάμπων, Δάκων, Πλάτων. Except the collectives of these terminations and ἀγκών, χιτών.

6. In φων and χων there is none which falls under consideration here except κύφων (not κυφών), and the perispome Τυφῶν; those in θων are barytone, unless already comprised under 2. and 3. To the latter belong Μαραθών, Καλνθών, together with many geographical names in ων, which have been received from collective ideas.

7. Those in λων, μων, νων, ρων, σων. if not belonging to 3., are barytone.

Note.—Κηδεμών, ἡγεμών, ιτυμών are oxytone.

8. Ταῶν is perispome according to Arcad. p. 16. 10. But the reason of this accentuation has not yet been explained. In Ποσειδῶν and Τυφῶν there is contraction from ἀων, which does not happen in ταῶν. Ταώς therefore has the following

forms, 1. *ταώς* and *ταῶς* according to the second declension; 2. *ταῶν* (?) and *ταών* according to the third.

9. Those in *νων* are barytone if *ω* remains in the genitive: Ἀμφιτρύων, Ἐλεκτρύων. Σικυών Σικυώνος belongs to 2; but oxytone when they have *o* in the genitive: ἀλεκτρυών, ἀλεκτρυόνος, Γηρυών, Ἀμφικτυών, Κερκυών.

P.—All in *ηρ* are oxytone: except the names of nations, Πίηρ and Ἰθηρ, and compounds, as *πάνθηρ*; besides *μήτηρ*, *Θυγάτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*. These last three, however, proceed in the oblique cases, as if they had been oxytone in the nominative: *μήτηρ*, *μητέρος*, *μητέρι*.

Vocative.—Besides *μήτηρ*, *Θυγάτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, also *ἀνήρ*, *δαήρ*, *πατήρ*, and *σωτήρ* take the short *ερ* in the vocative, hence from the remark made above, p. 53. (that no independent vocative, really distinct from the nominative, is oxytone), it follows that these vocatives must be barytone: *μῆτερ*, *Θύγατερ*, *εἴνατερ*, *ἄνερ*, *δᾶερ*, *πάτερ*, *σῶτερ*. Δημήτηρ hath Δήμητερ not Δημῆτερ in the vocative.

Dative plural.—Those whose root terminates in *ερ* throw out this *ε* by syncope in some forms, and in the dative plural join the termination *σι* to the root by a connective vowel *a*, which, as the representative of the omitted and originally accented *ε*, is also oxytone: *πατήρ πατρός πατέρσι πατρόσι πατράσι*. This connective alpha is therefore always accented in the dative plural: *ἀρνάσι*, *νιάσι*. Herewith, however, we must not confound the forms *ἄστρασι*, *προσώπασι*, wherein the *σι* is merely appended to the simple plural *ἄστρα*, *πρόσωπα*, as in *Θήρεσσι* (*Θῆρες*), *χείρεσσι* (*χεῖρες*). Finally it has already been remarked that the syncopised forms of those in *ηρ* are accented according to the law of monosyllables. §. 25. Note 4.

2. Those in *ωρ* are barytone, except *ἰχώρ*. Some add also *ἀχώρ*, which, however, is better barytone according to Arcadius, p. 20, 21. Conf. Herodian. *περὶ μου. λέξ.* p. 34.

III. Words whose characteristic is a mute.

Those mutes which form *ξ* or *ψ* with the *σ* of the termination are not adduced here, because the rule for their accentuation has already been given, p. 52.

Δ.—1. All in *aς ἀδος* are oxytone: Ἀρκάς, τριάς, δνάς.

Note 1.—Some Ionic proper names are perispome: Βιτᾶς Βιτᾶδος, Κυρᾶς Κυρᾶδος. Conf. Theod. p. 241.

Note 2.—The Attics have the peculiarity of making numerals in *aς*, as χιλιάς, μυριάς, perispome in the genitive plural: χιλιαδῶν, μυριαδῶν. This accentuation is only to be explained by the Ionic forms, which put the connective vowel ε between the root and termination (χιλιαδέων, Herod. 7. 28.) This contracted according to the Attic mode gave χιλιαδῶν. Conf. ad Theodos. p. 217. That this is true with respect to this Attic accentuation of the genitive is shewn by the Dorians, who use *a* in the same way, as the Ionians ε, for a connective vowel: Ζηρᾶν (for Ζηρῶν) from Ζηράων, γυναικᾶν from γυναικάων: in like manner Χαριτᾶν (not Χαρίταν, Pindar. Ol. XIV. 11.) for Χαρίτων from Χαριτάων. So in the second declension: when the Ionians say *νησίων* from *νῆσος* the Dorians form *νησάων* (Callim. Del. 66.); from *ἀοιδός* first *ἀοιδάων* (Callim. Del. 5., where it must not be deduced from *ἀοιδή*), then *ἀοιδᾶν* (Pind. Isthm. IV. 46.) In like manner the neutral forms *κνανεάων*, *ἐάων* in Hesiod and Homer. See Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gram. I. p. 153.

2. All in *īς ἴδος* are oxytone: Σφραγίς σφραγίδος, κνημίς κνημίδος, κρηπίς κρηπίδος, βαλβίς βαλβίδος. Βενδίς (Acc. Βενδῖν), Μολίς Μολίδος Μολῖν, Ἀταρτίς Ἀταρτῖν are Thracian names. Theod. p. 243.

3. Of the words in *īς ἴδος* those only are barytone which can take ν as termination in the accusative; such as cannot take this are oxytone: Ἀρτεμίς Ἀρτεμῖν, Ἔρις Ἔριν; ἐλπίς ἐλπίδα, ἐμπίς ἐμπίδα, χαλκίς χαλκίδα, κιγκλίς κιγκλίδα. The feminines derived from oxytone or paroxytone masculines retain the accent of these masculines: Αἰτωλός Αἰτωλίς, ικέτης ικέτις, δεσπότης δεσπότις, τοξότης τοξότις, Σπαρτιάτης Σπαρτιάτις, πρεσβύτης πρεσβύτις. Those only which are formed from masculine or feminine pro-paroxytones and dissyllabic barytones are oxytone: κάπηλος καπηλίς, Δάρδανος Δαρδανίς, αἴχμαλωτος αἴχμαλωτίς, Πέρσης Περσίς, Μῆδος Μηδίς. Those derived from nouns of the third declension are oxytone: Κεκροπίς, Αἰθιοπίς, Δρυοπίς. Σκύθης gives Σκύθις and Σκυθίς; κάπηλος κάπηλις and καπηλίς (diminutive).

Note.—From Κορωνίς Hesiod formed the accusative Κορωνίν (See Schol. Pynd. Pyth. III. 14.). But it may perhaps be assumed, that with him the nominative was also Κόρωνις, and therefore the accusative Κόρωνιν. On κάπηλις and καπηλίς see Schol. Arist. Plut. 1121.

4. All in *υς υδος* are oxytone: Χλαμύς χλαμύδος, δαγύς δαγύδος.

Θ.—All that have ḥ for characteristic are barytone: ἄγλις ἄγλιθος (Arist. Ach. 763. Vesp. 680.), δέλλις δέλλιθος, ὅρνις ὅρνιθος, κόρυς κόρυθος, ἔλμινς ἔλμινθος (probably better ἔλμις.).

Note.—In Chœrobosecus, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1208. we find ἀγνύς ἀγνῦθες, a late word. Βάλλις is barytone in Theod. p. 94., oxytone in Draco, p. 23. and Phavor.

Τ.—All that have τ for characteristic are barytone: Κέλης, λέβης, χάρις, γίγας γίγαντος; the words ἀνδριάς ἀνδριάντος, ιμάς ιμάντος, and some of the feminines in της τητος are oxytone with the Attics: δηϊστής, κουφοτής, ταχυτής, βραδυτής, τραχυτής, ἀδροτής, ἐσθής, ποτής. Conf. Arcad. p. 28. Eustath. p. 26. Also δόσις δόσιντος, ψιλής ψιλῆτος, γυμνής γυμνῆτος. Κουρῆτες are the Curetes (Il. IX. 529.); κούρητες the young men (Il. XIX. 193.). Conf. Etym. M. v. Κουρῆτες. Eustath. p. 928. 24. In ως only ιδρώς, ιδρῶτος and εὐρώς εὐρῶτος. The following are perispome: 1. all contracted from ἀων into ῥν, as those in φών, Ξενοφῶν, Δημοφῶν, &c., which are contracted from φώων. Others see in Herodian. Dindorf. p. 9. 2. The following in ας: πελεκᾶς πελεκάντος (not πελέκας. See Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882.), ίλας ίλαντος, ἀλλάς ἀλλάντος, and Γλισσᾶς Γλισσάντος. Chœrob. ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1186. According to Herodian these forms are contractions from ἀεις; in which case they should properly have the subscript iota. Conf. Eustath. p. 269. 3. Contractions from οεις, as Ὁποῦς, πλακοῦς, Φλιονς, Ἀλιμοῦς.

Peculiarities in the accentuation of some Words.

In the vocative.—1. Some in ων, that are not compounded, leave the accent in the vocative on the same syllable, which was accented in the nominative, although the termination is shortened: Δακεδαίμων gives Δακεδαῖμον, not Δακέδαιμον; in like manner Παλαίμων Παλαῖμον, Φιλήμων Φιλῆμον, Νοήμων Νοῆμον, Ικετάων

Ικετῶν, Μαχάων Μαχᾶον, Ἀρείων Ἀρεῖον. These are the only words in *ων* which have this peculiarity of the vocative. See Chœrobosc. ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1245. sq., Etym. Gudian. v. *Ἀπολλον*; the rest, more especially the compounds, all conform to the given law *) ; for we are not speaking here of compounds, the latter half of which is monosyllabic ; these remain accented according to the natural law : *Δυκόφρων* gives *Δυκόφρου*, *καρτερόφρων καρτερύφρον, δαιφρων δαιφρον, περίφρων περίφρον* ; here an accentuation like *πέριφρον* would be preposterous, as *περι* was oxytone before the composition. The vocatives *ἐνστιχῶν* for *ἐνοσιχῶν* in Homer and *Ἐλέλιχῶν* in Pindar (Pyth. VI. 50.) are more remarkable ; here the accent recedes on account of the accentuation of *ἐνοσις*, &c. In *Æsch.* Sept. 101. we find *παλαιχῶν*, which, however, ought probably to be changed into *πάλαιχῶν*.

2. Those in *ωρ*, which shorten the vocative, retain the accent on the syllable accented in the nominative : *οἰκήτωρ οἰκῆτορ, Πολυμήστωρ Πολυμῆστορ, αὐτοκράτωρ αὐτοκράτορ, Ἐλπήνωρ Ἐλπῆνορ, Ἀδμήτωρ Ἀδμῆτορ, προπάτωρ προπάτορ.* Chœrobosc. l. l. p. 1244.

3. Those in *ηρης, ωρης, ωλης*, keep the accent where it was in the nominative : *τριηρες, Διῶρες, ἐξῶλες.*

In the accusative. Those oxytones in *ων* and *ωρ*, which lose their characteristic (*ν, ρ*), are perispome in contraction with the termination of the accusative (*α* and *ας*) : *εἰκών εἰκόνας εἰκόας εἰκοῦς* (not *εἰκούς* ; see Eustath. p. 829. 1.), *κυκεών κυκεῶνα κυκεῶα κυκεῶ* ; *ἰχώρα ἰχώρα ἰχῶα ἰχῶ*.

As a result of the several rules on substantives of the third declension, it is evident, that neuters, as the oldest substantives of the language, together with those masculines and feminines which have a mute characteristic, adhere to the old law of accentuation, and that most oxytones are found among those which have a liquid characteristic.

* Consequently *Æsch.* Prom. 647. *εὐδαιμον κόρη* not *εὐδαιμον κόρη*.

ATTIC DECLENSION.

§. 27.

The peculiarities of the Attic (properly old Ionic) declension are: 1. the change of the characteristic vowel; and 2. the lengthening of the *o* of the termination into *ω*. This *ω* never holds as a long quantity for accentuation; see §. 5. I. When one of these two peculiarities occurs, the declension is Attic; it is therefore not merely confined to the second declension, but we have a *first*, *second*, and *third Attic declension*. If both the peculiarities, the change of the characteristic vowel and lengthening of the termination, appear in one and the same word together, the law is that the changed vowel is never accented. This law is founded upon the rapidity with which such a vowel was pronounced.

I. *O* occurs in the termination of the *first declension* only in the genitive sing. of masculines, where in the common declension the *o* of the termination appears contracted with the characteristic vowel *a* into *ov*. The old *ao*, however, is changed by the Attic or old Ionic declension into *εω*; consequently, the genitives in *εω* from masculines in *ης* or *ας* can only be proparoxytone: Πηληγάδεω, Αἰνείεω, Θάλεω (from Θάλης), "Ερμεω (from "Ερμης), Βόρρεω (from Βόρρας).

Note.—These forms, however, in which *a* is changed into *ε* and *o* lengthened into *ω*, must not be confounded with a contraction of the genitive from *ao* into *ā*, which is peculiar to the Ionians, particularly in the genitives of perispomes in *ῆς* and *ᾶς*. Thus the Ionians say, properly, Βορέας Βορέω (from Βορέαο, where *ao* is contracted into *ω*; here one must not with Eustath. p. 1771. 59. assume a syncope, which occurs only in the Attic form Βόρρεω), Ἔρμεας Ἔρμέω, Θαλέας Θαλέω, Πυθέας Πυθέω, Λυξέας Λυξέω (Herod. I. 170. V. 7. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 79.). These contracted forms in *ῆς* and *ᾶς* would, if complete, have been according to the Attic usage, Βορέω, Θαλέω, Ἔρμέω, Πυθέω; but the Attics reject the first *ε* altogether; the second *ε* in *εω* could not be accented, being a vowel formed by change from *a*; therefore

the Attics could only accent Βόρρεω, Θάλεω, Πύθεω (as if from Βόρρας, Θάλας (Θάλης), Πύθας (Πύθης)), because they are not accustomed to contract the *ao* of the termination of the first declension into *ω*, like the Ionians, but only into *ou*.

II. The second declension is richest in Attic forms, because most words terminating in *ος* belong to it. The few perispomes of this class in *ως* require little consideration here in respect to the accent, the *ω* in them being already long in the nominative, as formed by contraction, and therefore retaining the circumflex through all the numbers and cases. They are Κῶς, Τλῶς, Κρῶς, Τρῶς, names of towns; and the polysyllabic ὅρφῶς, ταῶς¹, λαγῶς. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 494. Av. 101.

1. Oxytones of this inflection are 1. those which were already oxytone according to the common declension and the given rules: Λεώς from λαός, νεώς from ναός, λαγώς from λαγός. It has before been remarked, that the genitives sing. of these nominatives are never perispome, as conformably to rule they ought to be, but always oxytone like the nominative. The reason of this lies in the given law, that *ω* when it stands in Attic for *o* (but *o* is the proper termination of the genit. sing. as remnant of the termination *ος*; see Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gramm. I. pag. 137.), never holds as a long quantity for the accent. Hence λεώς, gen. λεώ, dat. λεῷ (now circumflexed, because *i* of the dative is added), acc. λεών, dual. nom. acc. λεώ, gen. λεῷν. plur. nom. λεώ, gen. λεῷν, dat. λεῷς, acc. λεώς; 2. the Egyptian proper names, Ἰναρώς, Ταμώς, Νεκώς, Ταχώς, Ταώς.

2. The paroxytones are those which were paroxytone according to the common declension: κάλως (κάλος), γάλως, ἄλως, Ἀδως.

Note.—When the Epic writers insert an *o* before *ως*, these forms become proparoxytone, for this Attic *ω* in *ως* is never long for accentuation. They even remain proparoxytone when *ω* is really lengthened by the *i* of the dative, because the inserted *o* is sounded so slightly, as scarcely to be heard: γάλως, γάλοω, γάλοωφ, ("Αδως)"Αδοως, "Αδοω, "Αδοωφ. Accord-

This writing is in Attic the only correct one; for without ' in *ως*, which is the remnant of the digamma (pavo), the word in Attic would sound *τεώς* according to λεώς.

ing to the common declension these forms would have been γάλοος, Ἀθοος. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XIV. 229. Eustath. p. 980. 49. Steph. Byzant. v. Ἀθοω, and p. 668. 33. That an analogy exists between the forms in οως and εως is shown by Κέως and Κόως.

3. The proparoxytones are those which were also proparoxytone according to the common declension: Μενέλαος Μενέλεως, Πηνέλαος Πηνέλεως. Hereto belong also such nouns as δίκερως, φιλόγελως (gen. δίκερφ, φιλόγελω; for when the genitive ends in τος δικέρωτος φιλογέλωτος, the nominative is paroxytone, δικέρως, φιλογέλως, and they do not then belong to the Attic forms of declension), ταχύγηρως, εὐγήρως, βαδύγηρως, ἐσχατόγηρως (conf. ad Theod. p. 249.) for ταχύγηρος, εὐγήρος, βαδύγηρος. That these forms were really extant, ἐσχατόγηρως, &c. and consequently are not contractions from ἐσχατογήρως, &c. is proved by εὐγήρότατος, which occurs in Hesychius and Suidas (p. 883. Kust.), and ταχύγηρα, which is found in Hippocrates. Conf. Sylburg. in Clenard. Inst. p. 447. The nouns with a short penultimate remain always proparoxytone (see n. 2. note); those with a long penultimate, as εὐγήρως, are paroxytone in the datives εὐγήρῳ, εὐγήρῳ, εὐγήρῷς. In Homer the form ἀγήρως is to be preferred; first, because he recognises the accusative sing. ἀγήρω, which, as contracted from ἀγήρωα, presupposes a nominative ἀγήρως, gen. ἀγήρωος; secondly, because he contracts the form of the second declension also from ἀγήρωας into ἀγήρως.

Note 1.—When the Epic writers make the genitive sing. of the changed forms terminate in ω, these can only be proparoxytone according to the given rules: Πηνελεῶ (II. XIV. 789.) Πετεῶ (Il. IV. 338.); Πηνέλαος and Πέτραος give in Attic Πηνέλεως and Πέτρας (whence still in Plutarch. Thes. 32. the genitive Πέτρεω); if ο be added as termination, they cannot be accented Πηνελέω or Πετέω, because the changed vowel ε (from α) must not be accented; consequently Πηνελεῶ and Πετεῶ; and as ω in the two words is no longer the ω of the termination (ω πτωτικόν; see §. 5. 1.), the termination being now ο, it therefore properly obtains as long also for the accentuation. In like manner, Ταλαῶ from Ταλαός

is correctly accented (Comp. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1223. Eustath. p. 1830. 61. Phav. p. 1496. 30.). But Μίνως cannot form Μινῶο but only Μίνωο (see Phavor. p. 1263. 37.).

Note 2.—The adjective ζώς, formed from σάος, was first ζεώς; oxytone, because ε, as change of vowel from α, can no longer be accented; subsequently the ε, scarcely heard in the pronunciation, was dropped, and the word became ζώς, ζώ, ζῷ, ζών; yet only ζώς and ζών are extant. When the accusative is accented ζών (see Bekk. Anecd. p. 1231.), this is manifestly in imitation of Ptolemæus, who also accented ζῶς. See Schol. Venet. V. 887. Conf. ad Theodos. p. 228. 250.

III. To the third Attic declension belong all those which change the characteristic vowel *a*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, in the oblique cases into ε; consequently, 1. the neuters in *ας*, *κῶας κώ-ε-ος*, *γῆρας γήρ-ε-ος*; in *ος*, *τεῖχος τεῖ-χε-ος*; in *υ*, *ἄστυ ἄστ-ε-ος*, a form to be preferred throughout to the other *ἄστεως*, as is evident from the accentuation of the plural *ἄστεων*; 2. the masculines and feminines in *ις*, *πόλις πόλ-ε-ως*, *ὅφις ὅφ-ε-ως*, *φίβαλις φιβάλ-ε-ως*; in *υς*, *πῆχυς πήχεως*, *πέλεκυς πελέκεως*, *ἴγχελυς ίγχελεως*; and the single fem. *ναῦς νεώς*. Of these the neuters are peculiar in not lengthening the *o* of the termination into ω according to the Attic mode; they can therefore accent the changed vowel ε in the genitive plural (see p. 69.): *Τεῖχος τειχέων τειχῶν, ἄστυ ἄστεων, ἄνθος ἄνθεων*. On the contrary, the masculines and feminines lengthen the termination, in the cases where this contains an O sound, namely, in the genitives. Hence the ω in the genitives is invariably considered as short in the paroxytoned forms; in φν for οιν in the dative dual, the φ is indeed long, but because the changed vowel ε cannot be accented, when a lengthening of ο into ω occurs, the accent remains on the radical syllable, and ε is scarcely considered as a syllable, the pronunciation hurrying so quickly over it: thus *πόλις πόλεως πόλεψιν πόλεων*; *πῆχυς πήχεως πελέκεως πελέκεψιν πελέκεων*.

Note.—If the termination of the genit. dual. be not lengthened from οιν into φν (and this does not usually happen), the ε can then correctly take the accent: *πολέοιν, κινησέοιν*, as in *τεῖχος τείχεος τειχέων*.

IV. The diminutives in *ūc*, as *Διονūc Διονū*, *κλαυσūc κλαυσū*, *καμūc καμū*, are erroneously ranked under the Attic declension. These words remain always perispome.

ADJECTIVES.

§. 28.

The idea of the adjective is in itself derivative, and subsequent to that of the substantive. Man first perceived the objects themselves which surrounded him, before he learned to define their qualities by epithets. From this idea of derivation may be explained the circumstance that Greek adjectives are mostly oxytone; the reason thereof is pointed out in §. 21. II. 5. This essentially distinguishes the accentuation of the Greek language from that of our own (the German), in which the general principle of accentuation (§. 1.) holds also for adjectives, the peculiar termination of the adjective being no longer made prominent by the accent. The Æolians followed the same law, which we (Germans) prescribe to ourselves; but the accentuation of the remaining dialects, especially of the beautifully refined Attic, predominated, although here and there resemblances of the older and more natural accentuation are still extant (comp. §. 7. 3.), particularly in those adjectives which pass into the nature of substantives, e. g. *φίλος* (friend) and *φίλος* (friendly).

1. The degrees of comparison follow the natural rule, leaving the accent, if possible, on the syllable before accented: *σοφός*, *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*; *φίλος*, *φίλαιτερος*.

Note.—We must here remark, that in those comparatives which terminate in *σσων* and *ζων*, the radical syllable is lengthened by the metathesis of iota (these comparatives terminating properly in *ιων*): *τάχης θάσσων θάσσον*; *μέγας μείζων μείζον*. Comp. the profound remarks of Buttmann in the Ausf. Gr. Gramm. I. p. 269.

2. The barytone feminine has its genitive plur. perispome in those adjectives, whose feminine takes a syllable more than the masculine (or, in other words, the feminines of adjectives of the third declension are perispome in the genit. plur.); the remaining

adjectives, of which the number of syllables is the same in the masculine as in the feminine, make no distinction between masculine and feminine in the intonation of the genit. plur.; hence *χαρίεις χαρίεσσα* (*χαριεσσων*), *ἡδύς ηδεῖα* (*ηδειων*), *μέλας μέλαινα* (*μελαινων*), and *ἄγιος ἄγια* (*άγιων*), *ἔσχατος ἔσχάτη* (*ἔσχάτων*), *ἀναγκαῖος ἀναγκαῖα* (*ἀναγκαίων*). The same rule is followed by participles; see §. 24. c.

That *μεγάλη* does not belong to words of the former class, although it has *μέγας* for its masculine, is self-evident, the old masculine being originally *μέγαλος*.

Note.—The Doriens perispome their feminine genit. plur. in *av*, even of barytones in *os*: *μεγαλᾶν, ἀναγκαῖν, ἄγιᾶν*.

I. Simple Adjectives.

§. 29.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Those in *ac* are all barytone, *γεννάδας, &c.*

Note.—For the perispomes in *ac*, as *δακνᾶς, φαγᾶς, τρεσᾶς, &c.* see the substantives, §. 20. I. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 434.

2. Those in *ηc* are all barytone: except *ἔθελοντής* and *ἔκοντής*. See generally the substantives of this termination.

§. 30.

SECOND DECLENSION.

It must be observed that the femin. in *a* of masculines in *os* has always long *a*: *ἀναγκαῖος ἀναγκαῖα*. Hence it is distinguished by its accent from the neuter plur. *ἀναγκαῖā*. Only *πότνια, δία*, and some poetic forms are short. The feminine draws the accent in the nominative plur. to the place where it stood in the masculine of the nominative sing.: *ἄγιος ἄγιαι*.

Note.—The Homeric adjectives of only feminine forms *ἀργυρόπεζα, εὐπατέρεια, &c.* have short *a*.

I. *os* after vowels.

a. Those in *ao* are oxytone, if they do not change in Attic into *ew*: *ἀγλαός, ἀλαός, κραναός; πρᾶος* is formed from *πράιος*: *ἱλαός* changes in Attic into *ἱλεως*.

b. 1. Those in *εος* are proparoxytone, when *εος* is joined immediately to the root of the word: *τέλεος*, *χάλκεος*, *χρύσεος*, *αιθάλεος* (*αιθάλη*), *δαιδάλεος* (*Δαιδαλος*), *κουισάλεος*, *μέλεος*. Those which are contracted into *ονς* take the circumflex on the contracted syllable according to the law, that all simple nouns in *εος* and *οος* take the circumflex in contraction: *χρύσεος* *χρυσοῦς*, *ἀργύρεος* *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἀπλόος* *ἀπλοῦς*.

Note 1.—The accentuation of contracted forms *εος* into *ονς* appears as thoroughly anomalous. But it must either be assumed, that besides the older accentuation *χρύσεος*, *ἀργύρεος*, &c. there existed also a later one *χρυσέος*, *ἀργυρέος*, &c. according to the analogy of *ἐνεός*, *δαφοινεός*, *ἐτεός*, whence subsequently was formed *χρυσοῦς* from *χρυσεός*, &c. as *ὗεῦς* from *ὗεός*, *ἀδελφιδοῦς* from *ἀδελφιδέος* (see §. 23. I. Note 4.); or we must with Doederlein consider *χρυσοῦς*, &c. to be formed from *χρυσόεις*, &c.

Note 2.—Those, which put ε before the syllable ος in the Ionic usage only, are oxytone: *στερέος* (*στερρός*), *κενέος* (*κενός*), *ἐνεός*, *δαφοινεός*, *ἐτεός*, *ἥλεός*. See Schol. Venet. II. XVIII. 538.

2. Those in *λεος*, wherein λ does not belong to the root, are diminutives, and therefore all paroxytone: *κραταλέος*, *σμερδαλέος*, *λεπταλέος*, *δειμαλέος*, *ἀργαλέος*. Conf. Herodian περὶ μον. λέξεως, p. 4.

3. Verbal adjectives in *τέος* are all paroxytone, *γραπτέος*.

c. In *ηος* there is only the oxytone *αἰζηός*.

d. 1. Of those in *αιος* the dissyllabic are oxytone: *σκαιός*, *λαιός*, *βαιός*, *φαιός*. *Σκαιός* as a proper name (Herodot. 5. 60.), *Γραιαὶ* and *γραιᾶ* are properispome. Of polysyllables the following are oxytone: *κραταιός*, *γεραιός*, *παλαιός*, *δηναιός*, *ἥβαιός*, *ἄλαιός*, *ἀραιός*.

2. Of the rest, those derived from a noun of the first declension are properispome: *ἀλκαιός* (*ἀλκή*), *εἰρηναιός*, *ἀναγκαιός*, *ἀρουραιός*. Add Ἐρμαιός, Ἀθηναιός, Θηβαιός; but Ἄχαιός is oxytone.

Note.—*Δίκαιος*, *μάταιος*, *βέβαιος*, *βίαιος*, *δεῖλαιος*, *φύλαιος*, are proparoxytone.

3. Those in *ειος*, if polysyllabic, are proparoxytone: only

σπουνδεῖος, ἀνδρεῖος, *Μενανδρεῖος*, *ἴταιοτεῖος*, *μεγαλεῖος*, *ἀκατεῖος*, *Ἡλεῖος*, *ἡθεῖος*, *παιδεῖος* (Arcad. p. 44. 18.), *πρυτανεῖος*, *γυναικεῖος*, *παρθενεῖος* (Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 919.), *όθνεῖος* are properispome. Also *Συννεῖος* occurs as properispome in Aristoph. Eq. 354. The Epic *φατειός* is oxytone. Dissyllables are properispome: *Θεῖος*, *λεῖος*, *πλεῖος* (*ἀχρεῖος*).

Note.—Aristarchus also accents *ταρφείας* in Homer (Il. XII. 158.), as if it came from *ταρφείος*. Dionysius Thracius, however, accented *ταρφέας* from *ταρφύς*. See Phavor. s. v.

4. Those in *οιος* are all properispome: *ἴτεροῖος*, *ἄλλοῖος*, *ὅμοῖος*, *γελοῖος*, *παντοῖος*; yet later Attics have also *ὅμοιος* and *γελοῖος*.

5. Those in *ιος*, with a consonant before the iota, are, if polysyllabic, all proparoxytone; the dissyllables *δῖος*, *Χῖος*, are contracted from *δῖος*, *Χλῖος*; for *Χῖος* is the island itself.

Note 1.—The following only are oxytone: *πολιος'*, *δεξιός*, *σκολιός*, *βαλιός*, *λαλιός*, *ἴψιός*. Yet the substantives *τὸ πόλιον* (an herb) and *τὸ σκελιον* (a song) are again proparoxytone. *Αξιός*, as a river, is oxytone in Homer (Il. 2. 849.). Nevertheless it is probably better proparoxytone. See Duker. ad Thucyd. II. 99. Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1141. Aesch. Pers. 491.

Note 2.—*Πλησίον* (*πλησίος*) and *ἀντίος*, from *πλησίος* and *ἀντίος*, are paroxytone. Add to these also *μνησίοι* (innumerable), in contradistinction from *μύριοι* (10,000).

e. Polysyllables in *ανος* and *ονος* are oxytone: *ἀγανός*, *ἀκονός*. *Ἄνος* is barytone; yet with some grammarians it was oxytone. Conf. Schol. Venet. Il. XII. 137.

f. Of those in *οος*, the numeral ideas in *πλοος* are paroxytone, *ἀπλόος*, *διπλόος*, *τριπλόος*, *τετραπλόος*. These are contracted into *οῦς*. In their accentuation as paroxytone, they are followed only by the always uncontracted *ἀθρόος* (in crowds), as a distinction from the compound *ἄθροος* (without noise). The rest in *οος* are regularly accented; only *Θοός* and *όλοός* are oxytone, together with the Doric *Ζοός* (Theocr. Id. 2. 5.)

Note 1.—When paroxytone adjectives in *οος*, whether simple or compound, lose the accented ο by syncope, they become oxytone: *διπλός*, *δορυξός*, *βοηθός*. (Conf. Schæf. præf. ad Apoll. Rh. p. XV.

Note 2.—On ἀθρόος and ἄθροος, comp. Arcad. p. 42. and Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 26. The genuineness of the accentuation ἄθροος, however, may reasonably be doubted; ἄθροος is more analogous.

g. Those in *ως*, with the iota subscript, are all properispome: ἀλφειῶς, παππῶς, πατρῶς, ἡρῷος, αἰδῷος, σῷος, ἀζῷος. Only ζωός (without iota) is oxytone, while the substantive ζῶν again follows the rule.

II. ος after liquids.

a. 1. Dissyllables in λος of the quantity $\sim\sim$ are paroxytone: λάλος, ὅλος, κόλος. If the first syllable be long (therefore the quantity $\sim\sim$) they are oxytone: ψωλός, οὐλός (οὐλαί¹) from ὅλος, χωλός (κόλος) (comp. §. 21. *f.* Note). Also δειλός, χιλός, ψιλός, τραυλός. Only φαῦλος, δῆλος, οὖλος (ἀΐδηλος) are barytone. Καλός (ā and ā) is oxytone.

2. Those with the termination *αλός* and *ηλός* are oxytone: ὄμαλός, ἄπαλός, χαμαλός, σιωπηλός, ριγηλός. Only βέβηλος, κίβδηλος (the latter, however, according to Schol. Aristoph. Av. 158. is a compound), ἔκηλος, are barytone. Schol. Venet. II. 18. 580.

3. Diminutives in ὥλος and ὕλος are paroxytone: παικλός, ὥργιλος: see the substantives of this termination, p. 44. Μεγάλος also follows them in the accentuation of such of its forms as are in use: μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μεγάλα.

4. Those in ολος are accented according to the general rule; only αἴδος from αἴδιλος is paroxytone. Αἴδος a proper name.

5. Those in ωλος are oxytone: φειδωλός, ἀμαρτωλός. Σπάρτωλος and Σκῶλος, as proper names, are barytone (Conf. Schol. Thuc. II. 79.); likewise ξωλος.

b. Those in μος are all barytone, and accented according to the rule: the later Attics accented ἔρημος and ἔτοιμος, the older together with Homer ἔρημος, ἔτοιμος.

Note.—Ἐθελημός, ἵταμός are oxytone; νεοχιμός a compound.

¹ Buttmann (Lexilogus, p. 194.) doubts the analogy of this accent; but ὅλος gives in Ionic οὐλός, as κόλος χωλός, δίρη δειρή, ρόα ροιά, χρόα χροιά, ζόη ζωή.

c. 1. Those in *νος*, wherein a consonant precedes *v*, are oxytone: *τερπνός*, *στρυφνός*, *ἰσχνός*, *άγνός*, *στυγνός*, *ψεδνός*, *κεδνός*, *ἐρεβενός*, *ἐραννός*, *ἐρεμός*, *γυμνός*, *ἐρυμνός*, *πυκνός*, *κραιπνός*. The contracts from forms in *ανος* retain the accent: *μακεδανός* from *μακεδανός*; *γόεδνος* (*Æsch. Pers. 1040.*) from *γοεδανός* alone is not oxytone.

Note—*Σκύμνος* is only a substantive, as *ῦμνος*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XVIII. 319. Eust. Odyss. p. 1653. 29. Phavor. p. 1663. 24.

2. In like manner, those, in which a diphthong or *v* or *η* precedes *v*, are oxytone: *ποθεινός*, *κελαινός*, *δελφοινός*, *καινός*, *κοινός*, *σκοτεινός*, *πτηνός*, *ξυνός*, *φηνός*, *ἀκμηνός* (*Od. 25. 191.*). *Κενός* and *στενός* were in Ionic *κεινός* and *στεινός*; only *ξένος*, although in Ionic *ξεῖνος*, is paroxytone. *Χαῦνος* is proparisome.

3. Those in *ᾶνος* and *ἄνος* are oxytone: *τρᾶνός*, *δᾶνός*, *οὐτιδᾶνός*, *ρίγεδανός*, *πιθανός*, *ἴκανός*, *στεγανός*, *αἰανός*, *μακεδανός*.

4. Those in *ῖνος* and *ῦνος* are barytone, and accented conformably to rule: *λίθινος*, *πτέρινος*, *πεύκινος*, *ἅρστυνος*, *δολόστυνος*. Only the derivatives from an adverb or from an idea of time are oxytone: *πυκινός* (*πύκα*), *ἀδινός* (*ἀδην*), *ραδινός*, *χειμερινός* (*χεῖμα*), *θερινός* (*θέρος*), *μεσημβρινός*. In like manner, those in *ῖνος*, as *λαρινός*, *μεσημβρινός*. Conf. Arcad. p. 65.

Note.—On *ἀγχιστῖνος*; see §. 32.

5. *Μόνος* is accented regularly.

d. 1. Polysyllables in *ἀρος* are oxytone: *χλιαρός*, *χαλαρός*, *λιπαρός*, *λαγαρός*, *ψαφαρός*. *Φλύᾶρος* is accented according to rule, *ἀνιᾶρός*, on the contrary, is oxytone; the former probably being a compound, the latter simple.

2. Those in *ερος* are accented regularly; *καρτερός* and *ἀριστερός* are oxytone, together with all which have the measure *τετρα*: *γοερός*, *ἱερός*, *νοερός*, *ψογερός*, *μογερός*, *δροσερός*, *κρατερός*.

3. Those in *ηρος* and *օρος* are oxytone: *ἀταρτηρός*, *τυχηρός*, *ծλιστηρός*, *τορός*, *μοχθηρός*, *πονηρός*. The two last are proparoxytone with the Attics.

4. Those in *υρος* and *αυρος* are oxytone: *λιγυρός*, *καπυρός*,

ἀλμυρός, ὀχυρός, ἐχυρός, ἀμαυρός, ἀφαυρός, οἰζῦρός. Only παῦρος and γαῦρος are barytone.

5. Those in *ωρος* are oxytone: χλωρός, μωρός, ζωρός, βλωρός. The older Attics accented μῶρος.

6. Those in *ρος*, wherein a consonant precedes ρ, are oxytone: νωδρός, σαδρός, ψυχρός, κυδρός, ἐχδρός, αἰσχρός, πυρρός, στερρός, ἐρυθρός, μικρός, πενιχρός, ἀβληχρός. Only γλίσχρος, λάβρος, and ἄκρος are barytone. Hence the accentuation of the compound φαλακρός is so much the more remarkable.

e. 1. Those in *σος* of the measure " are barytone: μέσος, ἵσος, δύσος, τόσος.

2. Those in *σσος*, ζος, ξος, ψος, are oxytone: ρυσσός, περισσός, δισσός, φισσός, νεοσσός. (Hereto, however, those under 1. when they double the σ in poetry, do not belong: μέσσος, δύσσος, τόσσος.). Besides πεζός, πρωϊζός, χθιζός, λοξός, φωξός, κομψός, γαμψός.

III. ος after mutes.

All adjectives in ος, when a mute precedes ος, are oxytone:

1. στραβός, ραιβός, κωβός, ὑβός, ἐρεμβός, γοργός, ἀργός, πηγός ("Αργος, as the proper name of a dog), νωδός, κονδός, μυνδός. Όλιγος, from δλίγιος, is alone paroxytone. 2. Δευκός, γλαυκός (Γλαῦκος, a proper name), κακός (Κάκος, a proper name), μαλακός, θηλυκός, Διβυκός, λοιπός, γρυπός, χαλεπός, παντοδαπός, χαροπός, λιτός; all verbal adjectives in τος, ordinals in *στος*: (but not those in *τος*; for they rank with superlatives: πρώτος, πέμπτος, τρίτος; which also is the case with the properly superlative forms, πύματος, μέσατος, νέατος, &c.). 3. σοφός (Σόφος, a proper name), κρυφός, κωφός. Only κοῦφος (probably a compound) is barytone: δολιχός (the substantives from it are barytone. Conf. Eustath. p. 1678. 40.), ξανθός, τυτζός, ἀγαθός, αἰθός.

Note 1.—Trisyllabic names in *ακος*, the first syllable of which terminates in a liquid, are proparoxytone: Λάμψακος, Ρύνδακος, Υρτακος, &c.

Note 2.—Pronouns in *ικος* are paroxytone: probably they are formed by syncope from forms in *ἴκιος*; ήλικος, πηλίκος, ὅπηλίκος.

Note 3.—Among verbal adjectives in *τος* there is no pro-paroxytone. In substantives, however, we have ἄροτος, βίοτος, ἄμπτος, τρύγητος.

Note 4.—The Doric diminutive forms in *ιχος* are according to the Schol. of Theocrit. IV. 20. 25. paroxytone: πυρρίχος, ὁσσίχος, &c. This has some analogy to ήλικος, τηλίκος with the Attics.

On the accentuation of the Attic forms, see §. 27. II. ζεώς, Attic from σάος, is oxytone, because the *a* changed into *e* must not be accented. See ad Theodos. p. 228.

§. 31.

THIRD DECLENSION.

It must be remarked 1. that the feminine in *a* of masculines of the third declension is always short for the accent; 2. that the accent stands upon the same syllable in the masculine, feminine, and neuter: ήδύς, ήδεῖα, ήδύ; χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν; ἑκών, ἑκοῦσα, ἑκόν.

I. Adjectives having a Vowel for the Characteristic.

They are all oxytone, 1. in the termination *ης*: ἀληθής (if this does not belong to compounds); σαφής, ὑγιής, πρηνής; only πλήρης is barytone; 2. in *υς*: γλυκύς, βαρύς, ήδύς. Only ημισυς, θηλυς, τέρυς, ἄκικυς, and πρέσβυς, are barytone. So may we infer of ἐλαχυς and λίγυς, from the accentuation of the feminines ἐλάχεια and λίγεια; although in the masculine the latter now always appears as oxytone (see Eustath. p. 96. 4. Elmsl. on Soph. O. C. 671. is in error). There were therefore λίγυς, λίγεια (Eustath. p. 1586. 18.), and λεγύς, λεγεῖα. See Etym. M. p. 565. Δίγυς, as a proper name, is barytone. Herodot. VII. 72. Eustath. p. 96.

II. Adjectives having a Consonant for the Characteristic.

They are all barytone: πένης πένητος, τάλας τάλανος, μέλας μέλανος, χαρίεις χαρίεντος, τιμήεις τιμῆς τιμῆντος. Only those in *άς*, *άδος* (which probably belong rather to substantives) are oxytone: besides ἀργής ἀργῆτος (ἀργέτος) and ἑκών ἑκόντος.

Note.—The accent remains on the same place in the masculine, feminine, and neuter: ἐπιστήμων ἐπιστῆμον, χαρίεις χαρίεν. Only the neuter of χαρίεις χαρίεν was made proparoxytone by the Attics. See Herodian in Etym. M. v. Χάριεν. Aristoph. Plut. 145. Ran. 1490. Plutarch. Alex. 77.

Compound Adjectives.

§. 32.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Those in *āc* (see §. 29. 1. §. 20. I.) remain 'perispome': κατωφαγāς (Aristoph. Av. 288. 589.). Yet at v. 288. the Scholiast says: the adjective is accented κατωφάγας, the proper name κατωφαγāς.
2. The rest that have a *long penultimate syllable* conform in their accentuation entirely to the rules laid down §. 20. for substantives.
3. Those with a *short penultimate* are all paroxytone: ἀρχέλας, ὑψιβρεμέτης, εὐρυσόπης, ὑψιπέτης. (See Aristarch. in Schol. Venet. II. XII. 201.; to be distinguished from ὑψιπετής of the third declension).

Note.—The old poetic forms of these adjectives in *a* are proparoxytone, according to the law of feminines of adjectives in *oç*, §. 30. Note: εὐρύοπα, μητέτα. From these must be distinguished such as can be used as substantives, and always remain accented on the penultimate syllable, according to the law of substantives of the first declension: ἵππηλάτα, ἡχέτα, νεφεληγερέτα, ἀκάκητα. The last was accented by Aristarchus alone ἀκάκητα. (See Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 185.). *Κνανοχαῖτα* is always properispome.

§. 33.

SECOND DECLENSION.

- I. *Parathetic compounds*, (i. e. the combination of two words by ὑφέν without a connective vowel, in which each word syntactically considered gives an independent sense) are in the older times so accented that the second word retains its original ac-

cent, which it had before composition; so particularly in Homer: δορικλυτός (*δορί* and *κλυτός*), ὄνομακλυτός (*ὄνομα* *κλυτός*), τηλεκλυτός, δουρικτητός, νησικλειτός, νησικλυτός. Yet in Homer we find even some of these accented according to the general law of compounds: περικλυτός, ἀγάκλυτός, (more usually περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, see however Phavor. p. 1070. 26.), περιβόητος, πολύκμητος, ναυσίκλυτος (Homer never uses *ναυσί* as in compounds), ναυσίκλειτος. Later writers accent all these forms (the Homeric excepted) according to the principal laws of *synthetic* compounds. Conf. Eustath. Od. p. 1566. 64. Schol. Venet. II. X. 109. Beckh. Pind. p. 527.

II. *Synthetic compounds* (i. e. those formed with connective vowels, with inseparable particles, or in such a manner that one or both of the words have lost something of their original form) draw the accent as near as possible to the word which enlarges or changes the idea of the simple word: γνωτός ἀγνωτος.

1. Those, however, which have a *long* penultimate are excepted, if the second part of the adjective be derived from a verb. They are all oxytone, and often used also as substantives, while those whose second half is derived from a substantive conform to the law; hence λιθουργός, στρατηγός, ὑφορβός, τηλουρός, αὐτουργός, ὀβριμοεργός, παιδαγωγός, γηροβοσκός, εἰρηνοποιός, φιλαοιδός, ἀρματοπηγός, ἀθηρηλοιγός, αἴματωπός; but ἀγλαόδωρος, &c. Some of those which are used in the passive sense follow the general law. So ἀνάγωγος uneducated, (on the contrary ἀναγωγός bringing up), πάρεργος, ἡμίεργος in the passive sense, but σιταγωγός, food-bringing, in the active. Compounds with ΕΡΓΩ are oxytone when they denote an active, mechanical operation: γεωργός, ξιφουργός, δρεπανουργός, φυτουργός, ἀνθεμουργός; perispome when they denote a mental, moral action: κακοῦργος, πανοῦργος, παντοῦργος (Soph. Aj. 445.), φλαυροῦργος.

Note.—Φαλακρός, νεογνός, μελιχρός form exceptions: φαλακρός is the more remarkable, as the simple adjective ἄκρος is oxytone.

2. The remaining adjectives, the second dissyllabic half of which is formed from a transitive verb, with a *short* penultimate syllable, distinguish the active and passive signification. In

the first case the word is paroxytone, in the second proparoxytone. Medea's sons therefore are *μητρόκτονοι*, murdered by their mother; on the contrary, Orestes is *μητροκτόνος*, murderer of his mother. To these belong also such as are more usual as substantives: *βουκόλος*, *αἴπολος*, *όδοιπόρος*, *τοιχωρύχος*, *λαοστόος*, *δορυσσόος*, *δορυξόος*, *ηηοσσόος*. The accentuation of *βοηθόος* conforms to the analogy of *τοιχωρύχος*, although not a compound. Also *φιλολόγος* as paroxytone is remarkable. *Φιλόλογος* signifies a prattler (see §. 34. 1. a.).

a. It must be observed that this change of the accent does not take place when a preposition or *εν* forms the composition. Thus *ἐπίσκοπος*, *ἐπίστροφος*, *εὔσκοπος*, *ἀμφίπολος* and *πρόπολος*; on the contrary *οἰωνοσκόπος* and *ζαλαμηπόλος*. Eustath. II. p. 578.

b. Originally the Greek language may not have recognised this distinction between the active and passive signification. Probably it was first introduced by grammarians; for in Homer the following accentuations still occur in the active sense: *αιγίοχος*, *Γαιήοχος*, *ἡνίοχος*, *ταύμαχος*, *ιππόδαμος*, *ιππόβοτος*, *ἐγχέσπαλος*, *μεγαλόβρομος*, which according to the law ought necessarily to be paroxytone; Phavor. according to the old grammarians makes *λιμενίοχος* paroxytone in the active sense, p. 1181. 15.

3. Compound verbal adjectives in *τος* are oxytone when they are really of three terminations, proparoxytone when only of two. In the first case, therefore, they are not considered properly as compounds, but only as derived from verbs already compounded. But to the second case all those naturally belong, which, derived from verbs mute or pure, are furnished with a privative; hence *δ̄ος*, *ἡνίος*, *εὔτυκτος*; *κατασκευαστός*, *ήν*, *όν*; *ἀκατασκεύαστος*, *δ̄ος*, *ἡνίος*.

4. No compound adjective in *οος*, except those in *τοος*, *ξοος* (nr. 2.), is paroxytone; all are proparoxytone: *εὔπλοος*. They have, moreover, in contraction the peculiarity of always leaving the accent upon that syllable which was accented in the nominative before the contraction: *κακόνοος* *κακόνους*, *κακονόον* *κακόνου*, *κακονόψ* *κακόνψ*, *εὔνοοι* *εὔνοι*, *εὔνόῶν* *εὔνων*, *εὔνόω* *εὔνω*, *δίκροος* *δίκρους*, *δίκρόν* *δίκρου*, *ἀγχίνοοι* *ἀγχίνοι*. (Plat. de rep.

p. 503.). Those adjectives compounded with *νόος*, which have passed into proper names, have the peculiarity of dropping the first *o* of *νόος* even in the nominative, but of supplying it by lengthening the syllable which immediately precedes *νόος*: Ἀλκίνοος Ἀλκίνος, Φιλίνοος Φιλίνος, Ἀρχίνοος Ἀρχίνος, Εὐ-*δύνοος* Εὐδύνος. See Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 166. The Homeric adjectives *προμνηστῖνος* and *ἀγχιστῖνος* seem to admit of a similar explanation. This is, therefore, not to be considered merely as a syncope of *o*, but as a contraction. (Conf. ad Theodos. p. 215.).

Note.—Syncopised substantives derived from such adjectives draw the accent as far back as possible: Χείμαρροι. Exceptions are *νεογνός* (*νεόγονος*), *μελιχρός* (*μελίχροος*).

5. Compound adjectives in *ικος*, in which the *κ* does not belong to the root, remain oxytone: only *ὑπερσυντέλικος* (plusquamperfectum) is proparoxytone.

6. The simple paroxytones in *ολος*, *ιλος*, *ιος*, become proparoxytone in composition: *κορυθάιολος*, *περιποίκιλος*, *παραπλήσιος*, *παρανύμφιος*. Only *ἐναντίος* and all compounds with *ἀντίον* remain paroxytone.

7. Words, which as simple were properispome, become proparoxytone in composition: Ἀθηναῖος, φιλαθήναιος, ὁμφαῖος, πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος, φιλάρχαιος, κνεφαῖος, ἀκροκνέφαιος. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142.

§. 34.

THIRD DECLENSION.

I. Having a Vowel for the Characteristic.

1. Those in *ης* that derive their second half from a verb, if the first syllable be *long*, conform to the general law, according to which the accent is placed as near as possible to the syllable that heightens the idea of the word. The adjectives, therefore, with a long final syllable, can only be paroxytone, because the length of this syllable does not allow the accent to be brought nearer to the added word. Αὐτάρκης (neuter αὐτάρκες, because now the shortened final syllable permits the accent to be placed upon the modifying word), ποδάρκης (πόδαρκες), αὐθάδης.

Hereto belong all adjectives in *ωδης*, in so far as they are derived from the verb ΕΙΔΩ.

a. Compounds with prepositions, with εν, with a privative and intensive, with the privative νη or δνς, or with ἀρι, ἐρι, ήμι, ἄγαν, πολύ, πᾶν, ἄρτι, ἀεί and ζα, are excepted, most of these compounds forming exceptions also in verbs by reason of the syllabic augment. They conform to the accentuation of the simples, and like them are oxytone, because of these syllables some are not accented independently by the Greeks, and others never occur independently but always with an accompanying word which they define and modify, (comp. §. 34.) ; hence ἀμεμφής, ἀληθής (a privat. and λήθω), νημερτής, δυσποχής, δυσναλπής, εὐάής, ὑπεραής, ζαχορής, πανδερκής, παναληθής.

b. All those which form an Ionicus a minore (◡ ◩ ⸿ ⸿) are oxytone : λυροθελγής, βαδυκαμπής, πυριλαμπής, νεοζηλής, ἀλινηχής, βιοφειδής, μολιβαχθής, πολυπενθής, μελιηδής, ἐρυκυδής, ἔτεραλκής.

c. Most of those which derive their second half from a substantive are oxytone. See Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 57. Hereto belong all in ειδης (εῖδος) and ουργης (ἔργον). Σό δημοκηδής (κῆδος), ἀμαξοπληθής (πλῆθος), ισοπληθής, μυσαχθής (ἄχθος), θυμαλγής (ἀλγος), χρυσοφεγγής (φέγγος).

d. Adjectives in ηχης, ηρης, ηθης, ηκης, ωης, ωρης, αλης, μηκης, κητης, ωκης, αντης, with whatever word they be compounded, are always paroxytone. Those in ηρης, ωης, αλης, ωρης, ωδης, have the peculiarity of keeping the accent in the neuter upon that syllable, which was accented in the nominative of the masculine : ἀμφηρες, θυμηρες, εὐῶδες, ἀμφωες, θυμῶλες. The reason lies in the contraction by which these syllables were formed. Σύνηθες, εὐηθες, &c. draw the accent back, because there is no contraction in η.

Note 1.—The genitives plural of adjectives in ηθης (from έθος, ήθος), of αντάρκης and the now substantively used τριήρης drop the characteristic ε, and therefore, as there is no contraction of έων into ᾥν, remain paroxytone : συνήθης συνήθων (properly συνηθέων συνηθῶν), αντάρκης αντάρκων, τριήρης τριήρων.

Note 2.—Some grammarians consider that all adjectives in

αρκης should be oxytone: *αὐταρκής*, *ξεναρκής*, *ποδαρκής*. But this is inconsistent with the accentuation of the genitive plural of these compounds. See Note 1.

e. The adjectives *εὐτείχης* (Il. XVI. 57.), *Συμάρης* (conf. Schol. Venet. Il. III. 316. IX. 336. Etym. M. s. v.) and *διεραγχής* form exceptions to these laws. *Æschylus*, Sept. 157. has *ἀμφετείχης*; *Euripides*, Andr. 1011. *εὐτείχης*.

2. Those in *ης* which shorten the penultimate are all oxytone: *ὑψιπέτης*, *νεαγενής*. *Ἀκραιφνής* is formed from *ἀκραῖφνοφανής*.

Note 1.—Compounds with *μέγεθος* and *στέλεχος*, as *εὐμέγενης*, *ὑπερμεγένης*, *εὐστελέχης*, are always paroxytone. Also proper names, as *Διογένης*, *Δημοσθένης*, and the compounds with *ἴτος*, when they stand neutrally as substantives, *δίετες*, *τρίετες*. As adjectives they are better oxytone. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynic. p. 407. Schol. Venet. ad Il. XXIII. 266. Boeot. 272. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1375. Those in *έτης* appear originally to be adjectives of the first declension, those in *ετής* of the third. At least only adjectives of the first declension can form feminines in *έτης*. The case is the same therefore with adjectives compounded from *ἴτος*, as with *ὑψιπέτης* (of the first decl.) and *ὑψιπέτης* (of the third decl.).

Note 2.—The Epic syncopised forms in *ης* retain the accent on the syllable accented in the nominative: *δυσκλέης* *δυσκλέα*, for *δυσκλεέα* *δυσκλεᾶ*.

Note 3.—The rule on adjectives in *ης* (gen. *έος*) may be thus simplified: all adjectives in *ης* (gen. *έος*) are oxytone; except of the simples only *πλήρης*, of compounds those in *αρκης*, *ηθης*, *ηκης*, *ηρης* (*ἀρης*), *ηχης*, *κητης*, *ωης*, *ωλης*, *ωρης*, and the compounds with *μέγεθος* and *στέλεχος*.

3. Compounds in *νς* draw the accent as near as possible to the amplifying or modifying part: *ώκνς πόδωκνς*.

II. Having a Consonant for the Characteristic.

1. If the latter half of these words be *dissyllabic*, they are all, except *λιπερνής* (*ῆτος*), barytone; it therefore depends solely upon the quantity of the last syllable whether they must be proparoxytone or paroxytone: *πάμμεγάς*, *δυστάλᾶς*, *παμμελᾶς*:

εὐκνήμις, πολυκλήτις(ὶ), πολυψήφις, εὔπολής, ἐπηλύς (Eustath. II. p. 833. 38.), ἑριανχην, ὑψανχην, δηλιξ, νεκροβάσταξ (Etym. M. p. 270. 30.).

Note 1.—Those, however, are to be excepted which are merely feminines, as εὐπλοκαμίς, εὐπλοκαμῖδος, καταιγίς, &c. They conform to the accentuation of substantives in ις (§. 26. III. Δ. 3.). Conf. Schol. Venet. II. II. 175.

Note 2.—The neuters of adjectives in ημων draw the accent to the composition: ἀσχήμων, ἀσχημον, εὐσχήμων, εὐσχημον. Yet we have ἀνεπιστῆμον (Plato Legg. VII. p. 795. c.).

Note 3.—On the accentuation of πολυκλήτις and πολυκλητῖς see Spohn de extr. parte Odyss. p. 195.

2. If the latter half be *monosyllabic*, and by nature long, the words are barytone, when this half is derived from a noun: μακρόχειρ, ἄζυξ, μελανόχρως, οὐλόθριξ, πρόφρων, σώφρων, περίφρων (in the neuter the accent remains περίφρον); but they are oxytone, when it is derived from a verb: ἡμιθνής, ἀκμής, ἐπιβλής, δασπλής, ἀδμής, ἀπορρώξ, οἰστροπλήξ, βουνπλήξ, σιδηροκμής, κυαμοτρώξ, ἐλικώψ, οἰνώψ (Conf. Schæf. ad Soph. O. C. 674.), διασφάξ, ὑποσφάξ, χαλκοκράς, μελικράς, ἀπτώς, ἀτρώς, πολυπτώξ, ὑποδμώς, βλεφαροπάξ (Conf. Draco, p. 19.). Those, however, which in their latter monosyllabic half have the unchanged root of a verb whose perf. pass. ends in μμαι, are barytone: βοῦκλεψ (κέκλεμμαι), οἰκότριψ (τέτριμμαι), χέρνιψ (νένιμμαι), χοιρόθλιψ (τέθλιμμαι), αἴγιλψ (λέλεμμαι), κατῶβλεψ (βέβλεμμαι), μέροψ. These are followed by proper names, as Κύκλωψ. Eustath. p. 1401. 11. On the contrary, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ are correct, because here the root is changed. Ἐπιτέξ is barytone.

Note.—Lobeck Phryn. p. 611. favours the opinion of Aristarchus in considering that all forms of this description should be paroxytone. See, however, what Eustath. p. 1359. 8. observes in opposition to Aristarchus. Hermann. observ. ad bucol. Soph. Schæf. p. XIV.

INDEPENDENT ADVERBS.

§. 35.

In ΩΣ.—a. From adjectives in ος. Adverbs in *ως* join this their final syllable immediately to the root of the noun from which they are formed, those from paroxytone and proparoxytone adjectives being made paroxytone: ἄλλος ἄλλως, ὅρθιος ὅρθιως; and those from oxytone adjectives perispome: καλός καλῶς.

Note 1.—Proparoxytone adjectives in *οος* have the peculiarity of rejecting an *ο* in the formation of their adverbs: εὐνοος εὐνόως εὐνως, κουφόνως, ἀντίξως; by retaining *ο* they would necessarily be εὐνῶς, κουφονῶς, ἀντίξῶς. But in this respect they conform entirely to the accentuation of adjectives. See §. 33. II. 4. On the contrary, paroxytone adjectives in *οος* do not reject *ο*; hence ἀπλόος, ἀπλόως, ἀπλῶς.

Note 2.—According to this rule *ώς* and *τώς* ought properly to be written *ῷς* and *τῷς*, as derived from oxytone forms (*ὅς* and *τός*, gen. *τοῦ*). This would correspond with the interrogative *πώς*; but they constitute an exception. Conf. Apollon. Bekk. Anecd. p. 523. 584. 940. Herodian. Dindorf.

Note 3.—The Dorians perispomed adverbs from barytone pronoun adjectives in *ος*: ἀλλῶς (comp. ἀλλά), τηνῶς, ούτως, παντῶς. Probably also ἡσυχῶς belongs to these, unless it were better to derive it from a lost ἡσυχής. Apollon. de adv. p. 581. 586. Phavor. p. 611. On the other hand, they or rather the Aeolians barytoned adverbs from oxytone adjectives: σόφως, κάλως. See Phavor. in the above passage.

Note 4.—All adverbs which have lost the *ς* in *ως* are barytone: οὔτω, ἄφνω, ἔξω, ἔσω, πρόσσω, ἄνω, κάτω. On ἐπιστχερώ s. §. 36.

b. From adjectives of the third declension. In these adjectives also the termination *ως* is joined immediately to the characteristic: γλυκύς (γλυκέος; ε characteristic) γλυκέως, πλεῖον (πλείονος; ν characteristic) πλεῖονως, ἀρκούντως, αὐτοχρώντως. In like manner adverbs in *ως* from adjectives in *ης*, which always appear as contracted: ἀληθής (ἀληθέος) ἀληθέως ἀληθῶς, αἰδῆς αἰδαδέως αἰδαδῶς, νοσωδῶς, &c. Only those which are

accustomed to reject their characteristic ε in the genitive plural (-ηρης, -ηθης, αὐτάρκης. S. §. 34. d. Note) drop this ε in the adverbs also, and are therefore naturally paroxytone: αὐτάρκως (properly αὐταρκέως αὐταρκῶς) συνήθως, ἀμφήρως.

Note.—Consequently ἀτέχνως is the correct accentuation from ἀτεχνός and ἀτεχνῶς from ἀτεχνής. Ἐπιζαφελῶς (Il. IX. 512.) is either to be considered as a Doric accentuation or to be derived from ἐπιζαφελῆς.

Besides these proper and independent adverbs in ως there are also others, which, for the sake of easier reference, we shall adduce according to their termination; first those ending in vowels, and next those ending in consonants.

I. Those ending in vowels.

A.—1. Dissyllables in ᾁ are barytone: τάχα, λίγα, ὥκα (by syncope for ταχέα, λιγέα, ὥκεα, S. Eustath. p. 86), αἴψα, σφόδρα, μάλα (πώμαλα, Apollon. de adv. p. 604.), ρέα, σάφα, κάρτα, μέσφα, κρύφα, σῖγα, ρίμφα, ἄντα (ἐσάντα), μίγδα, πύκα, ἔνθα, ἄρα, ἄρα.

Note.—Ἄλλα and θαμά are always oxytone, and κρυφᾶ also was accented by the Attics on the long final syllable, in contradistinction from κρύφᾰ. See Villoison. Anecd. II. p. 82. On those in θα see below.

2. Polysyllables in εια are barytone: διχάδεια, τυπάδεια, τροπάδεια, κρυφάδεια. Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1364.

3. Those in δα and θα are oxytone: καναχηδά, ἀναφανδά, δηθά, τριχθά, τετραχθά. The ἈEolic alone are barytone: πρόσθα, ὅπισθα, Phavor. p. 1161. 46. (Apoll. de adv. p. 604.).

Note.—Ἄπριγδα, μίγδα, ἔνθα, μίννυθα are barytone; all in ικα and ινδα are paroxytone: διστρακίνδα, ἑφετίνδα, ληκίνδα, κυβησίνδα, μνίνδα, διελκυστίνδα, βασιλίνδα, χυτρίνδα, φαινίνδα, αὐτίκα, ἡνίκα. Ἔνεκα is proparoxytone.

E.—Only τῆλε and ὄψε have this termination; those in δε, ζε, and θε being treated of in the following article. With the exception, however, of δψε, the only oxytone of this termination, they are exclusively barytone.

H.—Mostly datives. See the following §. (3.)

I.—1. Those in ει, ι, and τι are oxytone: παροικεῖ, αὐτοεθνεῖ,

πασσυδεῖ, *δεῖ*, *πρωτί*, *αὐτοχειρί*, *παγγυναικί*, *ἀωρί*, *νεωστί*, *ἀμετά-*
στρεπτί, *ἀνοιμωκτί*. Πάλαι is barytone; χαμαί, on the contrary,
oxytone.

Note 1.—*Ἄρτι*, *ἀπάρτι*, *ἴτι*, *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*, *πέρισσι*, *ἴκητι*
(*ἀέκητι*), together with all in *φι*, *χι*, *θι*, are barytone: *νόσφι*,
ἴφι, *ναίχι*, *ὑχι*, *ἄγχι*, *κεῖθι*, *αῦθι*. *Ἐκεῖ* is perispome, *οὐχί*
oxytone.

Note 2.—The Scholiast on Aristoph. Plut. 388. has *ἀπαρτί*.
2. Those in *ακι* are paroxytone: *δηθάκι*, *πολλάκι*. See those
in A. Note.

O.—*Δεῦρο* is barytone.

Y.—Those in *υ* are oxytone, if they be neuters of oxytone adjectives in *νς*: *εὐθύν*, *εὐρύν*, *μεσσηγύν*, *μεταξύν*, &c. Πάνυ, on the contrary, together with *πάγχυν*, *πρόχυν*, *ἄνευ*, *ὑπέρφευ*, as not derived from oxytone adjectives, are barytone.

Note.—The adv. *ἀντικρύ* (*καταντικρύ*) is oxytone, while *ἄντικρυς* is proparoxytone. Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 614. Bekk. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 444. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1328. Probably *ἄντικρυς* is Æolic, *ἀντικρύ* more recent. The relation, therefore, in this accentuation, is the reverse of *χωρίς* *χῶρι*.

Ω.—Those in *ω* are all paroxytone, except *πρῷ* from *πρωτί*.

II. Those ending in Consonants.

N.—1. Adverbs in *αν* and *ην*, *τν* and *νν*, if not originally accusatives of feminine oxytones, are barytone: *λίαν*, *ἄγαν*, *πέραν*,
ἄδην, *ἄρδην*, *λάγδην*, *πλέγδην*, *ἀριστίνδην*, *συστάδην*, *περιβάδην*,
πρώην, *μάτην*, *πάλιν*, *βίσχυν* (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1354.), *ἄντην*,
ἐμπλην, *ἐκόντην*, *παμπήδην*. *Νῦν* is perispomed as orthotone
when it precedes; but is enclitic when it follows. In prose
writers it is always orthotone.

2. Those in *δον* and *ρον* are oxytone: *ἀγεληδόν*, *λυκηδόν*,
σχεδόν, *αὐθημερόν* (conf. Jungerm. ad Poll. I. 64.). *Ἐνδον*, as
an exception, is barytone, together with *σήμερον* and *ἐμπεδον*.
So also the compounds in *δον*, as *ἡμερόλεγδον*, Æsch. Pers. 63.

P.—The few in *αρ* are partly oxytone, as *αὐτάρ*, *ἀτάρ*; partly
barytone, as *ἄφαρ*, *ὑπαρ*, *αὐτῆμαρ*, *πανῆμαρ*, *ἐννῆμαρ*, *εἶθαρ*,
κταρ.

Σ.—1. Those in *ας* are mostly oxytone: *ἐντυπάς*, *ἄγκάς*, *ἴκάς*,

ἀνεκάς, ἀνδρακάς; only ἔμπας, πέλας, ἄλιας, ἄτρεμας are barytone; also ἀνεκας, ἔντυπας, ἔκας were barytoned by the Attics. Bekk. Anecd. p. 570. 26.

Note.—Instead of ἔμπας, Etym. M. p. 63. 21. accentuates ἐμπάς. Conf. Apollon. apud Bekk. Anecd. p. 564.

2. In *τες*.—ΧΩτές and ξχωτές are oxytone. On ἐπίτηδες see the following §. (4. b. Note).

3. Dissyllables in *ις* are barytone, monosyllables oxytone: μόγις, μοβλις, ἄλις, ἄχροις, μέχροις, ἀνθις, δίς, τρίς. Only χωρίς (although χῶρι) and ἀμφίς are oxytone. Those in *δις* are oxytone: δμαδίς, ἀμοιβαδίς, ἀμβολαδίς, αἰφνηδίς, λαζρηδίς, κλωπηδίς, ἀντηδίς, στοιχηδίς, ἀμφιουδίς, ἐπιουδίς, ἀκροπουδίς. (Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310.). The following are paroxytone: χαμάδις, ὀκλάδις, φυγάδις, ἐχάδις, πτακάδις, μιγάδις, κρυφάδις, ἀμάδις. Only οἴκαδις, ἄμυδις, and ἀλλυδις are proparoxytone. (Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310, 1317.)

Note.—Αμυδις and ἀλλυδις are of Αἰolic accentuation.

Conf. Eustath. II. p. 732. 30. Schol. Venet. II. IX. 6. XX.

114. Those in *ανδις* are paroxytone: ἀγράνδις, χαμάνδις. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310.

Those in *ρις*, *νις*, *τις*, *φις*, *χις* are oxytone: ἀμφικελεμνίς, παμπηδονίς, ἐγκοιτίς, λικριφίς, αὐτουνχίς. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1319. Πέρυτις, Doric for πέρυσι, is proparoxytone, and *αῦτις* properisome.

Those in *ακις* are paroxytone: πολλάκις, δεκάκις.

4. Those in *ος* are oxytone: ἵντος, ἵκτος, εἰκός (properly participle). Πάρος, ἡμος, τῆμος, and ἔναγχος are barytone. (Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 595.).

5. Those in *υς* are oxytone, except the perispome ἀλλυς and the barytone ἀντικρυς. See Bekk. Anecd. p. 1316.

Ξ.—Those in *ξ* are oxytone: ἀναμίξ, ἀμπετίξ, ἀμύξ, εύραξ, μουνάξ, ἀπρίξ, δδάξ, ὀκλάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐναλλάξ, ἐπιτάξ, κουρίξ, ἀμφορίξ, παρέξ (better πάρεξ, S. Eustath. II. p. 732. 39. Schol. Venet. II. I. 148. Herodian. Dindorf. p. 25.), ἐγγυαλίξ; only ἄπαξ, πέριξ, ὑρράξ (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1428.) are barytone.

§. 36.

Adverbs, which originally were Casal Forms.

1. *Nominative adverbs*.—Under these can properly be reckoned only ὁσημέραι, which retains the old accent of its plural ἡμέραι, and εἰδύς with the Homeric ιδύς.

2. *Genitive and dative adverbs in ηι, φι, θε*.—These adverbs are the oldest forms of a case, which in the infancy of the language represented the idea both of the genitive and dative. They are accented according to the following laws: 1. when the syllable preceding the termination ($\eta\imath$, $\phi\imath$, $\theta\epsilon$) is short by nature they are all paroxytone: πτνόφι, ἐσχαρόφι, νηδυιόφιν (Mosch. IV. 78. from νηδυιον; not νηδυίοφιν), μηκόθι, οὐρανόθεν, τριχόθεν, πατρόθεν, Κυπρόθεν, ἀγχόθι, ἐγγύθεν, χαμόθεν, Τιθραντόθεν, Φηγουντόθεν; 2. when the syllable preceding the termination is long they are properispome, if the nominative of the original word itself was accented on a final syllable long by nature: the rest, whose original word was barytone in the nominative, are proparoxytone: ἀγορῆθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\acute{r}\eta\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), ἀρχῆθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), ήωθι ($\acute{\eta}\acute{\omega}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Κριώθεν (Κριώ, Steph. B. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 645.), χαμᾶθεν ($\chi\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Πυθῶθεν (Steph. B.), Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\omega}\acute{\pi}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{k}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$); but ἔωθεν ($\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), σιπύηθεν ($\acute{\sigma}\acute{\iota}\acute{\pi}\acute{\nu}\acute{\eta}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Δυκίαθεν (Δυκία), ἔτέρωθεν ($\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\rho}\acute{\omega}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Ἀσκρηθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\rho}\acute{\eta}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Ἄνακαίαθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\acute{\nappa}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Ἄμαξαντείαθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\acute{\mbox{μ}}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\nappa}\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$, Steph. B.), Μουνυχίαθεν ($\acute{\mu}\acute{\o}\acute{\nup}\acute{\nu}\acute{\chi}\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), Αἴγιλιαθεν. Only οἴκοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, ἔκαστοθεν, ἔκτοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, together with their forms in $\eta\imath$ and $\phi\imath$, are proparoxytone. In like manner some, which have a form still extant with a long penultimate: ἄποθεν ($\acute{\alpha}\acute{\pi}\acute{\omega}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), πρόσσοθεν ($\acute{\pi}\acute{\rho}\acute{\os}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\omega}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), ὅπιθεν ($\acute{\o}\acute{\pi}\acute{\iota}\acute{\sigma}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), ἔκαθεν ($\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\a}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$), ἀνέκαθεν, ἄγκαθεν. In Εsch. Eum. 80. ἀγκάθεν, if it comes from ἄγκας, appears to be the proper reading. (Blomf. Εsch. Ag. 3.).

Note 1.—Instead of χαμᾶθεν it is probably better to read χαμόθεν (Aristoph. Vesp. 249.). Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 600. On those which have both ηθεν and οθεν, see Apollon. de adv. p. 602. Thus Γαργηττῆθεν (Γαργηττός, Steph. Byz.), Ἰκαριόθεν ($\acute{\iota}\acute{\kappa}\acute{\a}\acute{\r}\acute{\i}\acute{\o}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$, Steph. Byz.), Πλαταιόθεν ($\acute{\Pi}\acute{\l}\acute{\a}\acute{\t}\acute{\a}\acute{\i}\acute{\o}\acute{\theta}\epsilon\acute{v}$, Steph.

B.), Πυλαιόθεν (Πύλαι, Steph. B.), Φεραιόθεν (Φεραί, Pseudo-Orph.). Κολωνῆθεν is correctly formed with *η*, even if it were not derived from Κολωναί (Conf. Thuc. I. 131. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 470.). For in Phavor. p. 1112. 20. we find also Κριῆθεν.

Note 2.—Instead of *πάντοθεν* some old grammarians accented *παντόθεν*. Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 605.

3. *Genitive Adverbs*.—They are all accented according to the general laws; oxytone nominatives mostly give perispome genitives; hereto belong *ποῦ*, *οῦ* (*ὅπου* on the contrary is paroxytone), *μηδαμοῦ*, *πολλαχοῦ*, *ἀπαρχῆς*, *ἐφεξῆς*, *ἔξῆς*; but paroxytone nominatives give paroxytone genitives, as *ἴξαίφνης* (*ἴξαπίνης*; *ἀἴφνη*, *ἀπίνη*, old substantive forms), *ἴξείης*, *προύργουν* (*πρὸ ἔργουν*), *καθόλου*, *ἀντιπέρας* (Conf. Schol. Thuc. I. 100.).

Note.—According to this law, the adverbs *ἐκποδῶν* and *ἐμποδῶν*, ought properly to be written *ἐκποδῶν* *ἐμποδῶν* (elliptically for *ἐκ ποδῶν κωλύμη*, or the like); but their perfectly adverbial use has changed the accent.

4. *Dative Adverbs*.—These comprise, in the first place, all adverbs in *οἱ*, which are formed from those in *φἱ* and *ἢἱ*, by rejecting the aspirates *φ* and *ἢ*. They conform therefore to the accentuation of those adverbs, and contract the *ο* and *ἱ* of *όἢἱ* into *οἱ*, but of *οἢἱ* into *οἱ*. Hence they are always perispome, when the equivalent adverbs in *όἢἱ* ought to be paroxytone, according to 2.: *πεδοῖ* (*πεδόἢἱ*. See, however, Bekk. Anecd. p. 945. where *πεδοῖ* stands. Conf. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 648.; *πεδοῖ* and *μυχοῖ* would be contrary to analogy): *Σφηττοῖ*, *Ἀζμονοῖ*, *Γαργηττοῖ*, *Πυθοῖ*, *Ισθμοῖ*, *Μεγαροῖ*, *ἐνταυθοῖ* *Φρεαττοῖ*, *Φρεαρροῖ*, *Συνπαληττοῖ*, *Σουνιοῖ*, *Προβαλινθοῖ*, *Τιθραντοῖ*, *Θορικοῖ*, *Κορυδαλλοῖ*, *Αναφλυστοῖ*, *πανταχοῖ*, *ἐκασταχοῖ*, *ἀρμοῖ*, *ποῖ* (but *ὅποι*), *Αἰγιλιοῖ* (*Αἰγιλία*), *Ικαριοῖ*, *Στειριοῖ* (*Στείρια*). Those only, whose forms in *οἢἱ* and *οἢε* are not paroxytone, remain barytone: *οἴκοῖ* (*οἴκοἢἱ* *οἴκοἢεν*), *ἐνδοῖ* (*ἐνδοἢεν*), *ἴξοι* (Apollon. de adv. p. 610.). Yet the Syracusans accented the two last *ἐνδοῖ*, *ἴξοι*. (Conf. Theodos. Gramm. p. 232.). *Πέζοι*, which Blomfield *Æsch.* Prom. 280. quotes from Thucydides II. 94., is there not an adverb, but an adjective *πεζοῖ*.

Note.—Apollon. de adv. p. 588. 27. 610. 31. adduces from

Alcæus *μέσσοι*, which, according to this rule, ought to be *μεσσοῖ*; but he himself correctly observes the reason of that accentuation in the Æolic dialect of the poet. The Schol. Aristoph. Av. 57. says, that Symmachus and Didymus accented ἐποποι instead of ἐποποῖ. Conf. Schol. Æsch. Pers. 550. Probably, however, this word does not fall under this class.

Moreover, all adverbs in *σι*, derived from datives plural, belong hereto, and are accented according to the general laws, i. e. they retain the accent on that syllable, which possessed it in the nominative; I. First declension; Θύρασι, ὥρασι (S. Herm. epit. doctr. met. p. XX.), Ὀλυμπίασιν (Ὀλυμπία, Aristoph. Lys. 1131.), Θήβησι (Θήβῃ), Μουνυχίασι (Μουνυχία), Ἀμφιτρόπησιν, Δεκελείασι (not Δεκελεῖασι), Ἐκάλησι (Steph. Byz.), Θόρασι (Θόραι), Πλωθείασι, Ἐπιεικίδησι, Αἰξωνῆσι (Αἰξωνή), Σφενδαλῆσι (Σφενδαλή), Κεφαλῆσι, Ἀγρούλησι (Ἀγρούλη¹), Ἐρεχθίασιν (Ἐρεχθίασιν ?), Πρασιῆσι or Πρασιᾶσι (Πρασιᾶ), Πλαταιᾶσι (Πλαταιᾶ), Φλυνῆσι (Φλυνή), Θριᾶσι (Θριᾶ); II. Third declension: Κριῶσι (Κριώ), Ὀλυμπιάσι (with short *a*, Aristoph. Vesp. 1382. Plato de Légg. p. 839. e.) from Ὀλυμπίας Ὀλυμπιάδος, παντάπασι (ἄπασι), Ἐλαιοῦσι from Ἐλαιοῦς—οῦντος, Ἐλευσινίσι, Μυρρίνουντίσι, Φηγούντίσι.

Note.—The rule for these adverbs in *σι*, which are so often falsely accented, occurs in the Scholiast on Aristoph. Vesp. 1382. The Scholiast's opinion is clear from the words: γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπίας Ὀλυμπιάσι. Comp. Phavorin. under Ὀλυμπίασι προπαροξυνόμενον λέγεται περὶ τόπου· ἐὰν περὶ πράγματος ἡ δηλοῦσα ή λέξις οἷον ὡσεὶ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπίασιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπάται· γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπίας Ὀλυμπιάσι, ὅτι τὰ εἰς σι λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ζητεῖ τὸν πρῶτον τοῦ ὄνόματος τόνον—πλὴν τῶν διὰ τοῦ οὐσεν. Conf. Steph. B. v. Ἀχαρνῆσιν, v. Δεκέλεια. The passage in Aristophanes, however, and the nature of the thing shew that the proper-

¹ This is the usual accentuation; but, if it ought properly to be Ἀγραύλη (from Ἀγραυλος; Conf. Steph. B.), Ἀγρούλησι is to be preferred.

ispoming of Ὀλυμπιάσι is altogether inadmissible. Ὀλυμπίασι, therefore, is: at Olympia, of the place, Ὀλυμπιάσι: in the Olympic games. See Aristot. Polit. p. 342. Hemsterh. ad Luc. T. I. p. 106. The adverbs in ισιν (Steph. Byz.) are remarkable for their formation and accent, and might appear to represent the oldest form of the dative plural of the third declension, wherein ι before σι, perhaps, supplied the place of a connective vowel, like α in πατράσι, ἀρνάσι. But it is more simple to derive them from nominatives in ις: Μυρόνοντίς—τίδος (γῆ, χώρα), Ἐλευσινίς—νίδος, Φηγοντίς—τίδος, dat. pl. ισιν.

Lastly, the following also belong hereto: πολλαχῆ, ἀλλαχῆ, ἄλλῃ, ιδίᾳ, διχῇ, ἡσυχῇ (from ἩΣΥΧΗΣ for ἡσυχεῖ), ἡσύχῃ (from ἡσυχος). Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 586.

Note.—Ἐπισχερώ (properly ἐπισχερῷ) and ἐνσχερώ are accented according to the analogy of ἐκποδών ἐμποδών.

5. Accusative adverbs.

a. These comprise, in the first place, all in δε and ζε. The demonstrative particle δε, which in combination with accusatives forms these adverbs, being enclitic, the accusatives conform entirely to the accentuation of words combined with enclitics (§. 47.), except that, as δε is not separated from the word, they can only receive one accent, namely, that required by the laws of enclitics (§. 47.): Ἀβδηράδε (properly Ἀβδηρά δε), Ἐλευσινάδε (properly Ἐλευσίνα δε), οἰκόνδε (properly οἰκόν δε, as must be written when two accents are put upon these forms), πολεμόνδε, Τροίηνδε, κλισήνδε, ἄλαδε, πόλινδε, φύγαδε¹, Βραυρωνάδε (Aristoph. Pac. 874.), Ἀλιμουντάδε (Aristoph. Av. 496.), Ἀμαξαντειάνδε (Ἀμαξάντειάν δε), Τιρυνθάδε, Εὔτρησίνδε (Εὔτρησίν δε), Πτελέανδε, Στειράδε (Στείρια, τά), Ἀργοσδε; only οἴκαδε (probably from οἴκαδις) remains proparoxytone; on the contrary, it ought properly to be written οἰκάδε, if derived from the heteroclite plural τὰ οἴκα.

When the enclitic δε is joined to a word, ending with σ and

¹ Παλλήναδε or Βαλλήναδε in Aristoph. Acharn. 235. is considered by the Scholiast to be syncopised from Παλληναίδε; probably, however, it corresponds in formation to φύγαδε.

the preceding syllable is long by nature, $\sigma\delta\epsilon$ changes into $\zeta\epsilon$; for ζ consists of $\sigma\delta$, not of $\delta\sigma$, which would be a succession of mutes quite unknown to the Greek, every T sound being dropped before σ : Ἀθήναζε (Ἀθῆνας δε), Ὀλυμπίαζε (Ολυμπίας δε), ἔραζε (ἔρασδε, Theocr. Id. 6. 146.), Θόραζε (Θόραι), Ἰκαρίαζε, Μουνυχίαζε, Δεκελείαζε (Δεκελείας δε), Πλαταίαζε (Πλαταιά), Φλυάζε (Φλυαί), χαμάζε (better than χαμᾶζε; for an old nominative plural would give χαμάς in the accusative, which joined with δε forms χαμάζε, not χαμᾶζε. S. Apollon. de adv. p. 608. Arcad. p. 183. 14.).

Note.—Μέταζε (S. Bekker. Anecd. p. 945.) or μετᾶζε (so Phavor. p. 738. 19.) is of peculiar formation. In no case can it be derived, as Phavorinus supposes, immediately from μετά; it stands for μέσασδε (comp. the Homeric μέτασσα) or something similar. Conf. Herodian. περὶ μον. λέξ. p. 46.

The enclitic δε, however, is not only joined to accusatives but also to some genitives, without destroying thereby the accusative relation. For to these genitives an accusative must be supplied. Thus, Αἰδόσδε (namely, "Αἴδος δῶμα). Hereto belong also the following forms: Θριώζε (not Θρίωζε, Thuc. I. 114. II. 21. Conf. Steph. Byz. v. Θριά), Κριώζε (Steph. B. v. Κριώα. So is it to be read, and not Κριώα, for Κριώα, viz. χώρα, is fem. of the adj. κριώς. S. Phavorin. p. 1113. 2.). From the nominative Κριώ and Θριώ is formed the old genitive Κριώς and Θριώς (conf. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1201), which joined with δε, forms Κριώζε and Θριώζε. Also χαμάζε (so Ἀelian Dionysius in Phavor. s. v.) might in this way, if necessary, be defended as an original formation from the Doric genitive χαμᾶς. S. Draco, p. 41. Also, the otherwise remarkable forms Αληθένδε (Steph. Byz. v. "Αληθεν) and ἐνθένδε (properly ἐνθενδε; see below) admit of similar explanation, θέν being originally a termination of the genitive, as in ἡμέντεν, σέντεν, ξέντεν, &c.

Note 1.—In Hesiod. Scut. 480. δε is also appended to the proper dative adverb Πνθοῖ, probably in conformity with the forms ὅποι, ποῖ, which have invariably the accusative sense; or it must be changed into Πνθώδε.

Note 2.—Accentuations like Ἀργόσδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, ori-

ginated with those grammarians who accented the last syllable of a trochaic word, when followed by an enclitic (§. 47. III. Note). But *τηνικάδε* from *τηνίκα* is contrary to analogy, as *τοσόσδε* from *τόσος*, while *οἴκαδε* instead of *οἰκάδε* arises from an opposite error.

b. Adverbs in *σε* follow those in *θε*, from which they appear to be formed. Hence *κυκλόσσε*, because *κυκλόθε*; but *πάντοσσε*, *ἄλλοσσε*, because *πάντοθε*, *ἄλλοθε*; in like manner *όποτέρωσσε*, because *όποτέρωθε*; *έτέρωσσε* because *έτέρωθεν*.

c. To accusative adverbs belong also forms such as *ἀρχήν*, *ἀκήν*, *παραχρῆμα*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν* (*κατ' ὅπιν*, *μετ' ὅπιν*), *εἰσόπιν* (also *ἐξόπιν*, like *ἐμποδών*), *ἐπίπαν*, *ἀνοπαῖα* (in Homer better than *ἀνόπαια*, according to the analogy of *όμοῖος*, *ἐρῆμος*, *γελοῖος*, *τροπαῖον*), *ἡρέμα* formed from *ἐρῆμα*), *ἐπίτηδες*, *διό*, *μηδαμά* (Theoer. Epigr. 8. 3.) Conf. Jacobs, Anthol. Pal. p. 914.

Note.—The accentuation *ἐπίτηδες* rests solely upon an erroneous derivation from an adjective *ἐπιτηδῆς*, which either never existed or is altogether of very late occurrence. The word must be derived from *ἐπί* and *τῆδες* (sufficing for the whole year, hence sufficient); consequently could only be accented *ἐπίτηδες* or *ἐπιτῆδες*, but not *ἐπιτηδές*. *Ἐπιτηδές* is analogous to *ἐπάναγκες*, whose masculine and feminine are likewise no longer extant.

Particles.

§. 37.

Comprehensive rules cannot here be given: most monosyllables are oxytone as *μή*, *ναι*, *καλ*, *δαί*; others, particularly interrogatives, are perispome: *μῶν*, *πῆ*, *ποῖ*, *ποῦ*, *πῶς*; add to these *νῦν* and *οὖν*. On enclitics see §. 48.

1. On the particle *οὐκονν*, which changes its accent with a change of signification, the following must be observed: 1. *οὐκονν* is paroxytone (*οὐκ οὖν*) when it signifies *therefore not* or *certainly not*, where the emphasis necessarily lies on the negation. So also in interrogation, where it corresponds to the Latin *nonne*: *οὐκονν γέλωε ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν*; here the heightened tone, which in itself is proper to interrogation,

renders this accentuation necessary (comp. §. 30. 1—2.). 2. οὐκ-οῦν is perispome, the emphasis lying on οὖν, when it signifies *therefore, ergo*: οὐκοῦν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι.

2. Ἐάν is paroxytone when it corresponds to our *but, therefore*, and like the Latin *atqui* either confirms or denies a preceding proposition, as a consequence; on the contrary, Ἀάν is proparispome, when it corresponds in interrogation to the Latin *num.*

3. ή signifies 1. *either, or*; 2. *than*, after a comparative: ή, 1. *truly, certainly*; 2. *num.* It must be distinguished from ή (Ἐφη).

4. ὅτε always signifies *when* as a conjunction; but ὅτε *sometimes*; hence ὅτε μὲν, ὅτε δέ.

5. ὅμως, *nevertheless*; ὁμῶς (ὅμοῦ) *at the same time.*

Interjections.

§. 38.

Here also no comprehensive rule can be laid down. Those terminating in a long vowel are mostly perispome: φεῦ, ω̄ (on the contrary, without the vocative of a noun ω̄), ἐλελεῦ, δοτοῖ, αἴβοῖ, λαῦ, κικκαβαῦ; those ending in a consonant are mostly oxytone: βαβαιάξ, τοροτήγξ. Yet παταλ, ιού (as an ejaculation of sorrow), λδού are always oxytone, also ἐποποί. S. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227. ιοῦ (as an ejaculation of joy). Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 317. αῖ and αῖ are alike good.

Numerals.

§. 39.

As these also admit of no general rule, but mostly discover their accent by the derivation of the individual words, according to the rules above given, we shall here notice merely a few peculiarities: in εἰς, μία, ἔν, the genitive and dative feminine are not accented μίας and μίᾳ, as the rule would require, but μιᾶς (Ion. λῆς) and μιᾶ, wherein the unorganic combination of this word with οὐδέ or μηδέ produces no change of the accent, μηδε-

μᾶς, *μηδεμᾶ*, although the composition of *μηδέ* with *εἰς* banishes the circumflex: *μηδείς*, *οὐδεῖς*, gen. and dat. plur. *οὐδένων* *οὐδέσι*. The accentuation *μά μᾶς* may be thus explained: *μά* ought originally to be oxytone in the nominative, for *λός*, Il. VI. 422. is oxytone; but oxytones of the first declension in *a* have *a* always long; hence as *μά* is always a pyrrhic (‘‘), it consequently cannot be oxytone in the nominative. On the contrary, the genitive and dative, wherein the *a* appears as long, are accented, as if the nom. and accus. were really oxytone. In like manner, the gen. dual, and plural of *δύο* and *ἄμφω* forms not *δύοιν*, *ἄμφοιν*, but, like monosyllables of the third declension, *δυοῖν*, *άμφοῖν*, &c. *Ἐννέα* (comp. *ἐνη καὶ νέα*) retains the accent on the unchanged word, agreeably to its derivation, although, having the quality of a neuter plural, it is short in the last syllable.

Μύριοι signifies *ten thousand*; but when it stands as a definite number for an indefinite multitude, it is distinguished by the accent: *μύριοι*; hence *οἱ μύριοι Ἑλληνες*, *the ten thousand Greeks*; *τῶν Ἐλλήνων μύριοι ἥσαν*, *there was an immense multitude of Greeks*.

Note.—It would almost appear, that this distinction is a mere invention of grammarians; for why do the Greeks recognise no distinction between *χιλιοι* (thousand) and *χιλίοι* (very many)? So Aristot. Polit. II. 1. 11. Schn. Conf. the Scholiast on Aristoph. Vesp. 727. Herodian (in Phavor. p. 1281. 25.) says positively that *μύριοι* is the only correct accentuation in both significations.

1. All ordinal numbers in *τος* are barytone; all in *στος* oxytone. Only the interrogative *πόστος* forms an exception; *πρώτιστος* is a superlative form.

2. To numeral ideas belong also the forms *ἀπλόος* (*ἀπλοῦς*), *διπλόος* (*διπλοῦς*), which are accented differently in order to be distinguished from adjectives compounded with *πλόος* (*πλοῦς*), as *εὐπλοος*, *εὐπλους*. All other numeral ideas not having the termination *-πλόος* retain the natural accentuation: *ὅδοος*.

3. When several numbers are combined by *καὶ*, the whole combined word draws its accent as near to *καὶ* as possible. If they be formed without *καὶ*, the accentuation follows the old law

in parathetic compounds (§. 41.): namely, the last number retains its accent unchanged: *εἰκοσιέξ*, *δεκαπέντε*.

4. Numeral adverbs in *ακί* are always paroxytone. S. §. 35. 4.

Pronouns.

§. 40.

1. Pronoun adjectives of more than one syllable are all barytone: *ἄλλος*, *κεῖνος*, *πόσος*, *ποῖος*, *ὅσος*, *οἷος*, *τόσος*, *τοῖος*, *οὗτος*, *ἕτερος*, *ὁ δεῖνα*, *ἕτεροῖς*, *ἐκάτερος*, *ἔκαστος*. Only *αὐτός*, *ἐμός*, and the indefinites *ποσός*, *ποιός* are oxytone.

Note.—A syllabic prefix does not change the accentuation: *κεῖνος* *ἐκεῖνος*, *οὗτος* *τοιοῦτος*, *ὅσος* *ὅπόσος*, *ποῖος* *ὅποῖος*, *πηλίκος* *ὅπηλίκος*. Of the latter it must be remarked, that properly the article *ὁ* only is prefixed, which is here used relatively.

2. The oblique cases of some pronouns are accented arbitrarily by the Greeks. From *ἡμεῖς*, *ὑμεῖς*, the Attics, according to their simple rule, formed *ἡμῶν*, *ἡμῖν*, *ἡμᾶς*, *ὑμῶν*, *ὑμῖν*, *ὑμᾶς*. The poets, on the contrary, to whom the short final syllable must have been very acceptable, frequently availed themselves in these cases of the Æolic accentuation *ἡμες* (*ἄμμες*), *ἡμιν* (*ἄμμι*), and *ἡμᾶς* (*ἄμμες*), where, by the recession of the accent a final syllable in itself long, could be somewhat shortened to the voice. For the proper Æolic accentuation was *ἥμιν* and *ὕμιν*. On the other hand, the Attic poets, when the last syllable was to be used short, left the accent on the syllable which originally possessed it, and merely changed the circumflex into an acute: *ἥμιν*, *ὕμιν*.

Note.—On *ἥμιν*, *ἥμιν*, and *ἥμιν* see Schol. Venet. II. I. 147.; *νῷ* and *σφῷ*, when shortened into *νώ* and *σφώ*, are oxytone according to §. 5. I. §. 23. I. Note 4.

3. The datives *ἐμοὶ*, *σοὶ*, are oxytone: on the contrary, *ἴοι* and *οῖ*, when independent and not enclitic, perispome. On the enclitic forms see §. 47.

4. The Attic affixes to the last syllable of a pronoun, as *ι*, *η*, and *οῦν*, draw the accent from the word to themselves; hence *οὗτοσι* (*οὗτος*), *τουτί*, *ἐκεινωνί*, *τουτού*. This *ι* gives an indepen-

dent idea, as may be perceived from the Attic composition in ὁδί, τουτοδί, ταυταγί. Hereto belong also the accentuation οὐτωσί and that of the otherwise unaccented negative οὐκ in οὐκί and οὐχί. So in δτή, δηλονοτή, τή and δστιςοῦν, δστιςδηποτοῦν; τή as interrogative is paroxytone in the older Epic poets: the Attics (Comedians) accented it on the final syllable: τή. Conf. Eustath. Il. p. 118. Apollon. D. de adv.

5. If the enclitic (§. 52.) δε be joined to a pronoun of more than one syllable, the last syllable receives the accent: τοσόςδε (*τόσος*), τοιόςδε. In ἐγωγε, ἔμοιγε, and ἔμεγε, when written as one word, the Attics (S. Apollon. de adv. p. 594.) place the accent upon the first syllable: ἐγωγε, ἔμοιγε, ἔμεγε. The Boeotians, however, in their ἐγώνγα, ἵώνγα, retained the old accentuation, while the Spartans, again, said ἐγώγα. If γε be separated from the pronoun in writing, the accent remains on the last syllable of the pronoun: ἐγώ γε, ἔμοι γε, ἔμε γε.

Note.—The accentuation of these pronouns is exactly similar to that of the Ionic ἐπεί τε and ἐπειτα. So ἐγώ γε and ἐγώγα. Ἐγώγε cannot be considered as a relic of the Æolic accentuation; for the Æolians accented ἐγῶν. S. Phavorin. p. 656. 53.

6. Pronouns compounded of τις and a negative (*μή* and *οὐ*), as the two words are not organically combined, take the accent on the defining negative: οὐτις, μήτις.

7. The pronoun πᾶς in composition draws the accent upon the word which enlarges the sense: πᾶς, ἄπας, σύμπας, πρόπαν. Apollon. de adv.

Of synthetic (organic) and parathetic (unorganic) combinations.

§. 41.

Two words are combined synthetically or organically into one, when they are so united by connective vowels that the original termination of at least one of them disappears. These organic combinations constitute one of the greatest beauties of the Greek language, which to us is entirely unknown, our compositions being invariably formed without such connective

vowels. Thus with the Greeks, e. g. *χρυσότευκτος* is a synthetic (organic) combination, because the original form of the first word (*χρυσός*) is lost in the combination: on the contrary with us, e. g. the word *goldwrought*, in which the unchanged word *gold* is joined to the unchanged word *wrought*, forms a parathetic or unorganic combination.

1. The Greeks have likewise a great many of the latter kind, which grammarians designated by a $\bar{\nu}\acute{\phi}\acute{e}n$ —— (Κυνοσουρά).

With respect to the accent, as the two words are only joined to and not incorporated with each other, the law in earlier times was to leave to the latter word its own accentuation, while that of the former was dropped in order to form at least for the eye the appearance of one word: *δουρι-κλειτός*, *κυνος-ουρά*, *νησιτι-κλυτός*, *δνομα-κλυτός*, *βου-λυτός*, *εισέτι*, *μηκέτι*, *ούκέτι*, *εισό-κεν*, *όστιζοῦν*, *ούμενοῦν*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *τηναρχήν*, *τοπρῶτον*, *δηλάδη*, *ἐσάρτι*, *ἐσάντα*. Comp. §. 33. I. This, however, suffers an exception in numbers combined by *καί*, §. 39. 3., where the accent is placed as near as possible to *καί*; hence *ὀκτωκαΐδεκα*, *ἐπτακαΐδεκα*. The same occurred also in some proper names of a later period; e. g. *'Ελλήσποντος*, *'Ηλιούπολις*, which, according to the old law, should be accented *'Ελλησπόντος*, *'Ηλιουπόλις*. But *Λαοσός* does not belong to this class, the first *σ* not being part of *λαος*, but a mere *diphasiasmus* of *σοος*. So also in *Κυνόσσημα* and *Κυνόσουρα* in Herodot. (8. 76.).

2. If the second of two unorganically combined words be an enclitic, the law laid down §. 11. II. 2. Note, no longer obtains, but the first accented word retains its own accent, even though the enclitic be by nature long: hence *ῆτοι* (*ῆ-τοι*), *ἄσπερ*, *ἄστε*, *ῆπερ*, *ῆτοι* (*ῆ-τοι*), *ἔιτε*, *ἄϊτε*, *μήτις*, (on the contrary *μῆτις* a substantive), *οῦτις* (*Οῦτις* the feigned name of Ulysses), *οῖμοι* (*οῖ-μοι*), *ῆπου* (*ῆ-που*), *δήπου* (*δή-που*), *εὖτε*.

3. Compounds with prepositions, as *περίπτος*, *ἐκδηλος*, *ὑπέρ-δουλος*, do not belong to parathetic combinations, because these prepositions have already lost somewhat of their independence by being joined to a *casus rectus*. S. Apollon. Synt. p. 310.

PART II.

Of the Accent in connected Discourse.

§. 42.

Hitherto we have treated merely of the accentuation of individual words, without speaking of the changes produced by combining into a proposition. One may easily perceive that words, which, according to the rules above laid down, have the accent on the last syllable, must remit somewhat of the sharpness of this accent when they are pronounced in connection with others. A proposition like this of Thucydides : *καὶ προβάλλοντες, οἱ μέν Ἀθηναῖοι κατά τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπειρῶντο, δέ πεζός πρός τὴν πόλιν,* would, if so accented, occasion an intolerable hammering to the ear. It is therefore usual in connected discourse to mark the oxytones with a *grave* accent instead of the *acute*, in order to indicate the necessarily modified sharpness of accentuation. Interpunctions of course, which manifestly separate definite propositions, *στιγμὴ τελεία* (.), *μέση* (- ·), and *ὑποστιγμή* (,) restore the usual tone of the acute to preceding oxytones ; hence *ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς*. This, however, is not the case with every comma, such as we moderns place in periods for the sake of greater perspicuity to the eye merely, but with those only that really separate the proposition and the sense ; hence *παῖς ἔρχεται, τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκέτης, καὶ, ψιλαῖς τῷ πρώτον διατινάξας ταῖς χερσὶ, τὰς χορδὰς ἔκρουεν.* On the contrary, *Ζεῦ ἀνα, Δωδωναῖε, Πελασγικέ, τηλόθι ναίων.* The acute must never stand when followed by a pronoun relative, which is separated by a comma from the oxytone word.

The tone of *interrogation* of itself gives a prominence to individual words in discourse. Hence is explained why the interrogative *τίς*, even in the most intimate connection with other words, always retains its acute ; e. g. *τίς ήν.* The Attics present a similar instance, when *ἄληθες* (indeed ?) sarcastically interrogates. See Musgrave, Soph. OEd. Tyr. 349. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 123. Ran. 865. Here the common accentuation is *ἄληθες*, being required by the half-

singing tone of the question. Also οὐκονυ belongs hereto. S. §. 37. 1.

Elision and Anastrophe produced thereby.

§. 43.

When in the progress of discourse the accented short final syllable of a word is elided in the poets by a succeeding vowel, the syllable which is nearest to it receives the same accent unchanged, if the elided word be independent and necessarily accented; hence ὡμ' ἀποταμόμενον, ᾰ δειλ', οὐδέ (ἄ δειλέ, οὐδέ), λεύκ' ἄλφιτα (λευκὰ ἄλφιτα), κῆφ' ὅτι (καὶ εἰπέ ὅτι; κῆφ' ὅτι would be for καὶ εἴπε, ὅτι). Dissyllabic prepositions, however, together with the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, ηδέ, μηδέ, and the enclitic pronoun τινά, are excepted. In them the discourse passes on immediately to the following word, and they then stand as proclitic. Hence one says: ἀντ' ὁφθαλμοῖν, κατ' αἴσαν, ἀλλ' ἐγώ, οὐδὲν ἐγώ, μηδὲ ἀνήρ for ἀντὶ ὁφθαλμοῖν, κατὰ αἴσαν, ἀλλὰ ἐγώ, οὐδὲν ἐγώ, μηδὲ ἀνήρ. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 138.

Note.—The rule here adduced rests upon the unanimous authority of grammarians. But according to the nature of things (s. §. 11. II. 2.) instead of λεύκ' ἄλφιτα, ὡμ' ἀποταμόμενον, ᾰ δειλ' οὐδέ, &c. we ought to write and speak λεῦκ' ἄλφιτα, ὡμ' ἀποταμόμενον, ᾰ δειλ' οὐδέ. For in pronouncing the syllables λεύκ', ὡμ', and δειλ' the voice must tarry upon them so as to render the elision audible; consequently they must be pronounced in the same manner as if they were circumflexed. The surest evidence of this may be drawn from the well-known story respecting the actor Hegelochus, who, in pronouncing the verse of Euripides (Or. 273.) ἐκ κυμάτων γὰρ αὖθις αὖ γαλῆν' ὁρῶ, caused the aspiration of ο in ὁρῶ to be heard, so that it sounded as if he had said: γαλῆν ὁρῶ. The Athenians, however, would not have been able to hear γαλῆν ὁρῶ if he had pronounced γαλῆν' ὁρῶ, but might do so, if he pronounced γαλῆν' ὁρῶ and caused them to hear the aspiration.

Crasis.

§. 44.

I. According to §. 12. the circumflex can only arise, when the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, the second the grave. From this the rule would follow that a crasis could never receive the circumflex unless the principal word itself already possessed it, because there are only two cases of crasis, namely, either the first word is accented or it is not (§. 47.); but in each case the second will be accented. If the first be the case, as in *τὰ ἄλλα*, the crasis *τἄλλα* will not give this form of the circumflex *Ἄ*, as it would require the second syllable to be unaccented. If the second be the case, as in *οἱ ἄλλοι*, the form of accentuation becomes exactly the reverse *ν*, which could not give a crasis *ἄλλοι*, but at most *ἄλλοι*, or best *ἄλλοι*. Nevertheless, the best manuscripts of the ancient authors have: *τἄλλα*, *ἄλλοι*, *τοῦργον*, *τῶργος* (*τὸ Ἀργος*), *τοῦναρ* (*τὸ σναρ*), *τοῦρος* (*τὸ ὄρος*, if from the Ionic *οῦρος* it would be right also according to the above law), *τοῦψον*, although according to the law they should be accented *τἄλλα*, *ἄλλοι*, *τοῦργον*, *τοῦψον*, *τῶργος*, *τοῦναρ*, *τοῦρος* like *κῶψον* (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 320.), *θῶπλα*. The reason of this lies in the different view taken by grammarians of the nature of crasis. Some held it to be a real syntactical synthesis, and therefore rightly wrote *τῶργος*, *τοῦργον*, &c. according to §. 11. II. 2.; others, on the contrary, did not regard it as a proper composition or organic synthesis, consequently they gave to the words combined by crasis the same accentuation which the second word possessed previously to its combination with the other. Hence, according to the view of the latter the following would be correctly accented: *κἄτα*, *τάθλα*, *ἐγῷδα*, *ἐγῷμαι*, *κῆπε*, and *κῷνος* from *καὶ εἴτα*, *τὰ ἄθλα*, *ἐγὼ οἶδα*, *ἐγὼ οἴμαι*, *καὶ εἴπε* and *καὶ οἶνος*. Besides *τάνδον*, *τῷργα*, *κάτι*, *χᾶμα*, *ῳρνες*, *χῶστοι*, *χῶσα* from *τὰ ἔνδον*, *τὰ ἔργα*, *καὶ ἔτι*, *καὶ ἄμα*, *οἱ ὥρνες*, *καὶ ὥστοι*, *καὶ ὥσα*. On the contrary, according to the view of the former, every crasis of this kind with a long penultimate ought to be properispome. And this view is most conformable to the analogy of the Greek language. Conf. Elmsl. ad Med. 888. Theodos. p. 224.

Note.—That a crasis, like χῶστις (*καὶ ὄστις*) cannot be properispome is evident, because ὄστις is a parathetic composition.

II. When the accented short syllable of a word could not be united into a proper crasis with the next long one of a preceding word, a kind of *cenotaph* of the accent, frequently adopted in the older editions, but admitting of no justification, was to drop entirely the accented short syllable, and to leave only its breathing and accent standing in its place, e. g. ἡ "νοῖα (for ἡ ἀνοῖα), ἐγώ "τασσον (for ἐτασσον), τᾶλλοτρια μὴ "χειν (for μὴ ἔχειν). How these examples are to be pronounced, one cannot easily comprehend, it being impossible to cause an accent to be heard without the existence of a syllable upon which to place it. In such cases, therefore, either the words are written out in full, e. g. τὰ ἀλλότρια μὴ ἔχειν, or the crasis formally expressed, as e. g. μῆχειν, ῥνθρωπε, ἐγώ' τασσον, ῥναξ *). It would be well, to write ῥ' νθρωπε, ῥ' ναξ instead of ῥνθρωπε, ῥναξ.

Proper Anastrophe.

§. 45.

a. A peculiarity of the Greek poets, which some also of the older Roman ones have imitated, consists in sometimes putting prepositions behind the substantive to which they belong. This is attended with what is called the anastrophe of the accent, i. e. its recession from the last and otherwise accented syllable of these prepositions to the first, in order to indicate that the prepositions belong not to the following but to the preceding word; thus θεῶν ἀπό for ἀπὸ θεῶν, Ἰθάκη ἐν for ἐνὶ Ἰθάκῃ, Ἀλκινόῳ πάρα for παρὰ Ἀλκινόῳ. If these prepositions have lost their accented last syllable by elision, it is not usual in that case to apply to them the anastrophe of the accent, although no valid reason can be assigned for this. As little reason can be conceived for the law laid down by some grammarians, that the

* To preserve consistency, one might infer a catastrophe of the accent, and lay down a rule the reverse of that which obtains in anastrophe, making the accent advance instead of receding, e. g. ἐγώ τάσσον.

prepositions ἀνά and διά generally, when they stand after their noun, must not experience anastrophe.

Note 1.—According to Aristarchus, when a preposition stands between two substantives belonging to one another, of which one is a proper name, the other an appellative, its accent is determined by the proper name; consequently Ξάνθου ἀπό δινήεντος, but ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος; according to Ptolemy it was determined by the appellative, and according to Apollonius and Herodian the preposition was anastrophised in each case, whether standing before the proper name or the appellative. And this is also the most rational. Eustath. ad Il. p. 369. Schol. Venet. Il. II. 346. Etym. M. v. Ἀπό, p. 123. 30. ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, p. 342. 8. Apollon. Synt. p. 303. sq.

Note 2.—Ἀνά and διά are said not to be anastrophised, in order to avoid any confusion with Δία and ἄνα (vocative of ἄναξ or for ἀνάστησι).

Note 3.—When prepositions are separated by *tmesis* from the verb to which they belong, some grammarians are wont to leave them unaccented, e. g. πρὸν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, because, properly, it ought to be ἀποδόμεναι; see Villois. Anecd. gr. II. p. 130.

Note 4.—Aristophanes of Byzantium oxytoned prepositions even in Aeolic writers, for the sake of rendering them capable of anastrophe. Apollon. Dysc. Synt. p. 309. Bekk.

b. Prepositions of three *mora* do not draw back their accent to the first syllable, when they refer to a preceding substantive. To these belong ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐκτός, and χωρίς, and the poetically lengthened ἀπάλ, ὑπάλ, προτί (πορτί), &c.; hence σῶν τέκνων ὑπάλ (Eur. El. 1187.), γῆς ὑπάλ (not ὕπαλ), Aesch. Eum. 419.

c. A second case in which the above-mentioned prepositions draw back their accent to the first syllable occurs, when they stand independently in the place of a verb, e. g. πάρα for πάρεστι, ὑπό for ὕπεστι, πέρι for περίεστι, ἀπό for ἀπεστι, ἐνι for ἐνεστι, &c.

UNACCENTED WORDS.

§. 46.

Proclitics.

There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: 1. those which stand *before*, and 2. those which stand *after* the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics*, and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent; the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάρτοι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic. The Greek article *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *οἱ*, and *αἱ* is in this way proclitic, so that e. g. instead of *ὁ πατήρ* one should conceive *ὅπατήρ* to be written and pronounced *. Here it must be observed, however, that *ὅ*, like *ἥ*, *οἵ*, *αἵ*, immediately receives its accent, when it is used in Homer, as these latter in other authors, in the sense of a relative pronoun. In like manner the conjunctions *εἰ* (also *αἱ*) and *ὡς* (as, that) are of themselves unaccented. The latter, however, in two cases receives an accent, 1. when it stands for *οὗτως* (so), e. g. *ὡς εἰπών*, (where it would be better periphrase *ὡς*), and 2. when in the signification *as* it stands after the word to which it refers, e. g. *οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς ἥρπαζον* for *ἥρπαζον ὡς λύκοι*. To proclitics belong also the prepositions *ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), *εἰς* (*ἐν*), *ὡς*, *ἐν* (*εἰν*, but not *ἐντι*), and the negative *οὐ*, *οὐκ* (*οὐχ*), when it stands before the word which it negatives; if it stands after, it then receives, like *ὡς*, its independent accent: *οἱ μὲν αὐτὸι ἐποίησαν*, *οἱ δὲ οὐ*. In like manner when it denies directly, like our

* That the ancients really wrote in this manner is shewn by the old Greek inscriptions, wherein *ἴξ ἦς* is written *ΕΧΣΕΣ* (*ἴξἦς*), which if viewed by the ancients as two words, would necessarily have been written *ΕΧΣΗΕΣ* (*ἴξῆς*). The same conclusion may be drawn also for enclitics. For proclitics and enclitics are words of one and the same kind.

no, without being connected with any additional word : *οὐκ ἀλλ' ὁ Σεμέλην* — *ἐζευξεν*. (Eurip. Bacch. 468.)

Note.—Hermann (de Emend. Rat. Gr. Gr. p. 101.) gives the rule, that all proclitic words, when put after the word to which they belong, receive an accent. Thus *ἀμφοτέρων* ἔξ for ἔξ *ἀμφοτέρων*; but no reason for this is to be found in the nature of these words; they become enclitics when, contrary to their character, they follow the word to which they refer; therefore in *ἀμφοτέρων* ἔξ the proclitic ἔξ becomes enclitic. In ὡς the case is different, ὡς being really accented when used in a more important signification.

§. 47.

Enclitics.

In the same manner, therefore, there are, as has already been stated, words in the Greek language so intimately connected with the preceding word that they properly form with it only one word. Hence, according to §. 5., a change of accent necessarily takes place, these enclitics increasing the preceding word by as many syllables as each enclitic possesses. The Romans also have similar enclitics, which change the accentuation of preceding words, but with this difference, that in their written language these are at once incorporated with it. Hereto belong e. g. *que*, *ne*, and *ve*. Thus they accent *símul*, but with the addition of the enclitic *que* it is read *simúlque*; in like manner *hómines*, but with *re hominésve*. With the Greeks, on the contrary, these enclitics were at a later period written separate from the word to which they belong: *ἀνθρωπός ἐστι*, although previously, and with evidently more correctness, they formed in writing only one word with the preceding. But since these enclitics increase as it were the preceding words by as many syllables as the enclitic possesses, it is clear, according to §. 3., that a proparoxytone word must receive a new accent by reason of the enclitics; *ἀνθρωπός* is a proparoxytone, but, if *ἐστι* be added, it is necessary to accent *ἀνθρωπόσεστι*. Such enclitics in the Greek language are the following :

1. The verbs *εἰμί* and *φημί*, in the present of the indicative; the second person of *εἰμί*, *εἶς*, is enclitic (Conf. Herodian.

ap. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1144.), but *εἰ* (S. Joh. Charax ap. Bekk. p. 1151. Anecd.) and *φής* (Arcad. p. 142. 8.) never. Φημί and its remaining persons retain the accent, when they are included between two interpunctions, e. g. Ἀληθές ἔστι, φησί.

Note.—Also the apocope *φή* from *φησί* is in Anacreon (Apollon. de adv. p. 553.) enclitic.

In some cases *ἔστι* draws its accent upon the first syllable, *ἔστι*: 1. when a particular emphasis lies upon the word, e. g. θεός *ἔστι*, *there is a God*; 2. when it begins a period: *ἔστι λόγος τις παλαιός*; 3. when it stands for *ἔξεστι*, or generally governs an infinitive: *ποιεῖσθαι τοῦτο ᔾστι*, &c.

Note 1.—Hermann, de Emend. Rat. Gr. Gr. p. 84., gives this rule: *ἔστι* is enclitic, when it is a proper *copula* to some existing predicate: *τοῦτο δληθές ᔾστι*: it is paroxytone, when it contains in itself a real predicate, as in *ἔστι θεός*.

Note 2.—The Etym. M. under *εἰ* adds, that *ἔστι* must be written after the words *ώς*, *μή*, *δλλά*, *καὶ*, *τοῦτο*. Herodian contends for the same writing after every conjunction, e. g. *εἰ ᔾστιν οὐτως* (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1148. Arcad. p. 147.).

2. The pronoun *τὶς*, *τὶ* (together with its Attic forms *τού*, *τῷ*), when not interrogative (s. §. 42.). Hence *εἶπε τὶς*, *some one said*, but *τὶς εἶπε*, *who said?* In unorganic composition with *δε* the genitive dual and plural still remains enclitic, e. g. *δυτινῶν*, which, according to §. 11. II., could not happen in a synthetically (organically) formed word. On the accentuation of *τινά*, *τινές*, *τινάς*, s. p. 119. Note 3. When the indefinite *τὶς* precedes, which rarely occurs, it is naturally orthotone. Thus Theocr. I. 32.: *τὶ θεῶν δαίδαλμα*.

3. The following pronouns, *μού* (*μεύ*), *μοί*, *μέ*, *σού* (*σεύ*, *σέο*), *σοί* (*τοί*), *σέ*, *τύ* (Doric for *σέ*), *οὐ* (*ἴο*, *ἴθεν*), *οἱ*, *ἢ*, *μίν*, *νίν*, *σφιστί*, *σφωέ*, *σφωίν*, *σφεών*, *σφεάς*, *σφί* (*σφίν*), *σφέ*, can all be used enclitically; but of these the following only can in definite cases be used also as orthotone (independently accented): *σεῦ* (*σέο*, *σοῦ*), *σοί*, *σέ*, *εὖ*, *οἱ*, *ἴθεν*, *σφί*, *σφώ*, *σφίστι*, *σφέας*. Conf. Apollon. de. Pron. p. 358. They always become independent, however, when e. g. orthotone prepositions precede them; retaining then their natural accent, because, by reason of the preposition, the pronoun is expressed independently and with an emphasis.

Note 1.—We cannot therefore say *πρὸς με*, still less *πρὸς μέ*, but *πρὸς ἐμέ*, *πρὸς σέ*, *παρὰ σοῦ*, &c. ; however, *ἐκ μου*, *ἐς σε*, *ἐν μοι*, because *ἐκ*, *ἐς*, *ἐν* are proclitic. Nevertheless comic writers allow themselves also *περὶ μου*, *πρὸς με*. S. Reisig. conj. p. 56. Conf. Jacobs, præf. ad Anthol. Pal. p. XXXII.

Note 2.—When *αὐτός* follows these pronouns, they are always orthotone. Apollon. Synt. p. 137. Bek.

Note 3.—A verse cannot in any case (Æsch. Ag. 1267.) begin thus: *σφὲ μέν*.

4. The indefinite particles *πώς*, *ποί*, *πή*, *πού*, *ποδί*, *ποδέν*, *ποτέ*, *πώ*, *τέ*, *ἢν*, *γέ*, *κέ* (*κέν*), *νύ* (*νύν*), *πέρ*, *ρά*, which in writing are separated from, and *δέ*, *ἢ* (*ἢν*), which in writing are united with the word to which they belong: e. g. *Ἄλοντί περ* and *ἐνθάδε*, *ὅδε*, *τοιόδε*.

Note.—When these particles appear as interrogative, they are accented independently. In like manner *νῦν*, if it be a *χρονικὸν ἐπίρρημα*, and have an emphasis upon it, is perisome; *νύν*, as enclitic, is equivalent to *δῆ*. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 414.

5. Also the otherwise invariably oxytone *αὐτός* is considered by grammarians in *one* passage (Il. XII. 204. κόψε γάρ αὐτον
ἴχοντα) as enclitic, because it there stands without emphasis. Apollon. de pronom. p. 301. C. 5. In Apoll. p. 337. C. 3. it is shewn that this was the accentuation prior to the time of Apollonius. But Trypho and Apollonius disapproved of it. See the Syntaxis of the latter.

For enclitic words we must further observe the following general rules, which properly, however, may all be explained from the general rule laid down above.

I. Long syllables in enclitics obtain as short for accentuation, because so little emphasis is laid upon these words that the discourse passes quickly over them. S. §. 5, 3. Thus *ἄντινων*.

II. If enclitics follow an oxytone, it takes the acute instead of the grave accent common in the middle of discourse, because the enclitic is now considered as part of the preceding word: *ἀγαθός ἔστι* (properly *ἀγαθόστι*).

III. Two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented. If, therefore, monosyllabic

enclitics follow a paroxytone, this paroxytone retains only its old accent: ἄλλοι γε (properly ἄλλοιγε), ἄλλοι πως, ἵνα σφιν δῶκε. On the contrary, if dissyllabic enclitics follow a paroxytone, the last syllable of the enclitic is accented: ἄλλος ἐστίν, οἱ ἀνδρες φαστὶν, ἐνθά σφεας ἐκίχανε, τόξα σφεών τις ἄριστα.

Note 1.—Herodian (Bekk. Anecd. 1143, Arcad. p. 146.) gives the rule, that the last syllable of paroxytones of trochaic measure (—) receives a new accent: ἐνθά σφεας, ἄλλος τις. This appears to be supported by the accentuation of ἐνθάδε (properly ἐνθά δε), Ἀργύρες δε (properly "Ἀργύρος δε). See, however, §. 36. 2.

Note 2.—In Il. VI. 289. ἐνθ' ἐσάν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλοι, ἐσάν has a double accent, contrary to the established rule, solely that the following οἱ may not be taken for the proclitic article, which, however, need not have been apprehended.

Note 3.—The law, that the last syllable of a dissyllabic enclitic is accented when following a paroxytone, may be explained from the thing itself. The accent in independent words stands originally on the root; hence εἰμι, ἐστι, τίνα, σφέων, σφέας, σφέσι, if so accented, would be raised to independent words. Dissyllabic enclitics, therefore, in the given case are accented on the termination, contrary to the rule of accentuation in independent words.

IV. If enclitics follow a proparoxytone, its last syllable, upon grounds easy to be understood (s. §§. 5. and p. 115.), is oxytoned anew. Also upon grounds explained in §. 11, a properispome is here equivalent in accentuation to a proparoxytone; hence σῶμά μου (properly σόομά μου).

V. If enclitics of more than one syllable, or long by nature, follow a perispome, they ought properly to retain their peculiar accent; but it is usual in this case to regard the perispome as equivalent merely to an oxytone: hence they do not receive back their accent, e. g. φῶς ἐστι, ὥντινων. See I. Φῶς ἐστι would require also the writing ᾧς τινός, &c.

VI. If enclitics of more than one syllable follow a properispome word in ξ or ψ, its last syllable is not accented (according to IV.), but the enclitics are oxytoned on their last syllable (according to III.).

VII. If several enclitics follow one another they must all be regarded as forming *one* word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἐστιν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος*, *πλούσιότις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἐστιν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἐστίν*. Or *ἢ νῦ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νῦ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἢ*: *ἢ νῦ σε*; but *σε*, as the third syllable of *ἢ νῦ σε*, which now obtains as proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἢ νῦ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. In *ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερείων*, *ἔθεν* does not throw its accent upon *οὐ*; but this becomes independent (orthotone §. 11. IV.), because an enclitic inclines upon it: hence *ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερείων*. *Οὐ ἔθεν* now obtains as a proparoxytone, and receives a further accent upon *θεν* on account of the following *ἐστί*. In like manner *αἱ κε ποδὶ Ζεύς*; here *αἱ* becomes orthotone because of the inclination of *κε*: the two now obtain as a paroxytone; hence *ποδὶ* retains its accent. So *οὐ θην μν* (not *οὐ θήν μν*), *καὶ ποτέ τοι, μή νυ τοι οὐ χράσμη* (not *μή νύ τοι*). The word *ώσπερει* (instead of *ώσπερ εἰ*) has indeed been made oxytone by grammarians, under the idea that it must conform to the accentuation of adverbs in *ει*. Here *ἐπεὶ* appeared to them as a precedent.

Note 1.—It is clear, from what has been said, that in *Æsch.* Choëph. 119. *καὶ ταῦτα μούστιν* cannot stand, still less *καὶ ταῦτα μοῦστιν*, but that it should be *καὶ ταῦτ' ἐμοῦ στιν*.

Note 2.—Nothing is more repugnant to all rational rules of accentuation than the precept of Herodian (Bekker. Anecd. 1142. Arcad. p. 146. Etym. M. v. *οὐ θην μν*, p. 638. 15. See also Apollon. de pronom. p. 209), which has been followed by modern grammarians: that, when several enclitics follow one another, each cedes its accent to the preceding; thus e. g. *ἢ νύ σέ που*. Here *που* throws its accent upon *σέ*, *σέ* its accent upon *νύ*, *νύ* its accent upon *ἢ*, where at last, after its long wandering it remains, the several enclitics having thrown their accents like balls to each other. A *throwing back* of the accent should never be spoken of by a teacher, as it involves the idea of an enclitic in inexplicable confusion. The thing is evident from the very definition of an enclitic.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS

WHICH CHANGE THEIR SIGNIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE
POSITION OF THE ACCENT.

- 'Αγαύη, prop. name; ἀγανή, adj.
'Αγελαῖος, feeding in the open pasture; ἀγέλαιος, common, of the vulgar throng.
'Αγητος, a man's name; ἀγητός, in Homer, admirable.
'Αγκυρα, anchor; Αγκύρα, the name of a town.
'Αγνωτα, neutr. pl. of ἀγνωτος; ἀγνῶτα, acc. sing. masc. of ἀγνώς.
'Αγοραῖος, pertaining to the market; ἀγόραιος, idler. Otherwise Phavorin., v. 'Αγοραῖος.
'Αγροίκος, peasant; ἀγροίκος, clownish, uncouth.
'Αγνιά, Attic accentuation, ἄγνια, Homeric. S. Eustath. p. 166.
'Αγχίαλος, the name of a town; ἀγχίαλος, near the sea, considered by some as oxytone.
'Αγχόνη, rope; ἀγχονή, a disease. Schol. Arist. Acharn. 125. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Lucian. T. I. p. 158.
'Αγχοῦ, adv. near: ἀγχου, imp. mid. of ἀγχω.
'Αγων (ἄγοντος), part. pr. of ἄγω; ἀγών (ἀγῶνος), contest.
'Αδελφος, a man's name; ἀδελφός, brother.
'Αδολέσχης, chatterer; ἀδολεσχής, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.
'Αθηναῖος, Athenian; Αθήναιος, a man's name.
'Αθροος, without noise; ἀθρόος, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387. See p. 77.
'Αθῶος, innocent; Αθωος, from Athos, an epith. of Zeus. Eust. p. 218. 358. 953.
Αἴθος (τό), heat; αἴθός, burnt.
Αἰνος (δ), praise, honour; αἰνός, violent; adj.

- Αἰολος*, *Aeolus*; *αἰόλος*, variegated.
- Αἴπεια*, the name of a town; *αἰπεῖα*, fem. of *αἰπύς*, high.
- Αἴπυ* (*τό*), the name of a town; *αἰπύ*, neutr. of *αἰπύς*, Schol. Venet. *Bœot.* 99.
- '*Ακέστης*, a man's name; *ἀκέστης*, patcher; *ἀκεστῆς*, physician. Joh. Philop.
- '*Ακήλητος*, inexorable; *ἀκηλητός*, spotless. Joh. Philop.
- '*Ακίς* (*ιδος*), the name of a river; *ἀκίς* (*ιδος*), point.
- '*Ακμηνός*, *ἀκμὴν ἔχων*; *ἀκμηνος*, *νηστις*. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944. 38.
- '*Ακρις* (*ιδος*), the name of a town; *ἀκρίς* (*ιδος*), locust.
- '*Αληθές*, true; *ἄληθες*, indeed?
- '*Αλις*, adv.; *ἄλις* (*η*), brine.
- '*Αλλα*, neutr. pl. of *ἄλλος*; *ἄλλά*, particl., but.
- '*Αλωα τὰ περὶ τὴν σελήνην νεφελώδη*, καὶ 'Αλῶα ἑορτή, Phavor.
- '*Αμητος*, harvest-time; *ἀμητός*, fruits gathered in the harvest.
- '*Αμυγδαλῆ*, almond-tree; *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond.
- '*Αμφις*, a man's name; *ἀμφίς*, adverb.
- '*Αμφότερος*, a man's name; *ἀμφότερος*, pron. Conf. Plut. *Apophth.* Reg. p. 96. Hutten.
- '*Ανα*, vocat. of *ἄναξ*; *ἀνά*, prepos.
- '*Ανδρος*, the name of an island; *ἀνδρός*, genit. of *ἀνήρ*.
- '*Αξιός*, the name of a river; *ἄξιος*, adj. worthy. See p. 77.
- '*Απορρώξ*, *ἀπορρόη*; *ἀπόρρωξ*, *ἀπόρρυμα*, Schol. Venet. *Bœot.* 262.
- '*Αρα*, but; *ἄρα*, *num*; *ἀρά* (*η*), prayer.
- '*Αραιος*, accursed; *ἀραιός*, thin, weak.
- '*Αρατος*, a man's name; *ἀρατός*, wished for. Eust. p. 906.
- '*Αργέστης*, the name of a wind; *ἀργεστής*, fleet. Eust. p. 845.
- '*Αργης*, a Cyclops' name; *ἀργής*, epith. of lightning. Eust. p. 906.
- '*Αργος* (*ό*), Argus; '*Αργος* (*τὸ*), the name of a town; *ἀργός*, white.
- '*Αρίστων* (*ωνος*), a man's name; *ἀριστῶν*, part. John. Phil.
- '*Αρνειος*, of a lamb; *ἀρνείος*, ram; *ἀρνεῖος*, μήν. Phavor.
- '*Αρπάγη*, hook; *ἀρπαγή*, rapine. Ammonius.
- '*Αρρήτος*, *secretus*; *ἀρρήτος*, *odiosus*. Joh. Philop.
- '*Αρσις* (*η*) *εως*, raising up; *ἀρσίς* (*ιδος*), arrow's point. Phavor.

- 'Ασφόδελος (ό), asphodel; ἀσφόδελός, producing asphodel. Eust. p. 446.
- 'Αστήρ, star; "Αστηρ, the name of a town. Joh. Phil.
- 'Ατεχνῶς, adv. of ἀτεχνής; ἀτέχνως, adv. of ἀτεχνός.
- Αύγη, the name of a woman; αὐγή, splendour.
- 'Αφέτη, the name of an island; ἀφετή, discharge. Joh. Ph.
- "Αφρος, African; ἀφρός, foam.
- 'Αχρεῖος, in Homer; ἄχρειος, with the Attics. Schol. Venet. 2. 269.

Βαῖος, a name; βαῖς, small; βαῖον, τὸ κλάδον τοῦ φοίνικος.
Phavor.

Βαλίος, a name; βαλιός, dappled.

Βάτος, thorn; βατός, passable.

Βασίλεια, queen; βασιλεία, kingdom.

Βῆλος, a name; βῆλός, threshold.

Βίος, life; βιός, bow.

Βλῆχρος, a plant; βληχρός, weak.

Βόνθος, a man's name; βονθός, helper. Eust. p. 907. 1480.

Βοῶν, ox-stall; βοῶν (part.), crying.

Βροτός, mortal; βρότος, clotted blood.

Βροῦχος, an insect; βρουχός, herald. Joh. Philop.

Βρύων (part.); Βρυών, coast. Joh. Philop.

Γαλήνη, subst.; γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

Γαῦλος, merchant-vessel; γαυλός, milk-pail. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

Γελοῖος, ridiculous; γελοιός (also γέλοιος), wag. Eust. p. 205. 906.

Γέλων (νος), a name; γελῶν (part.), laughing.

Γενετή, birth; γενέτη, stirps. Joh. Phil.

Γεραιός, the name of a people; γεραιός, old. Joh. Phil.

Γλαῦκος and Γλαύκη, names; γλαυκός, γλαυκή, adj.

Γύαλον θώρηκος, (τὸν) γυαλὸν (λιθον), Apio and Herodorus in Phavor. p. 438.

Γῦρος, circle; γυρός, adj. round. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

Δείρη, the name of a town; δειρή, neck. Joh. Ph.

Δεξαμενή, receptacle ; **δεξαμένη**, feminine of the part. **δεξάμενος**.

Eust. p. 501.

Δῆμος, people ; **δημός**, fat.

Δία, acc. of **Ζεύς** ; **διά**, prepos.

Δίνων, a name (genit. **νος**) ; **δινῶν** (**τος**) part. of **δινῶ**.

Διογένης, a name ; **διογενής**, adj.

Δῖος, divine ; **Δῖος**, gen. of **Ζεύς**.

Δόκος (ό), opinion ; **δοκός** (ή), beam.

Δολίος, a name ; **δολιος**, adj.

Δολίχη, the name of an island ; **δολιχή**, fem. of **δολιχός**. Eust.

p. 304.

Δόλων, a name ; **δολῶν** (**τος**), part. of **δολῶ**.

Δρύμος, a name ; **δρυμός**, thicket.

***Ἐγχέλεις**, pl. of **ἴγχελυς**, eel ; ***Ἐγχελεῖς**, the name of an Illyrian people. See Schol. Apoll. Rh. p. 285. Schæf.

Εἰκων, part. of **εἰκώ** ; **εἰκών** (ή), image.

Εἶπε, indicat. ; **εἶπε**, imperat. ; **εἶπον**, ind. ; **εἰπόν**, imp. and part.

***Ἐκάτερος**, pron. ; ***Ἐκατερός**, a man's name. Plut. Apophth. Reg. p. 96. Hutt.

***Ἐκπλέω**, I sail out ; **ἐκπλεω**, neutr. pl. of **ἐκπλεως**.

***Ἐλάσσων**, comparat. ; **ἐλασσῶν**, part. of **ἐλασσόν**.

***Ἐλεός**, kitchen-table ; **ἔλεος**, pity.

***Ἐλευσίς** (**ἴνος**), Eleusis ; **ἔλευσις** (**εως**), arrival.

***Ἐλπίς**, a man's name ; **ἐλπίς** (ή), hope.

***Ἐνι**, **ἐνεστι** ; **ἐνί**, prepos.

***Ἐντροπή**, subst. ; **ἐντροπῇ**, adverb.

***Ἐξαίρει** (from **ἐξαίρω**) ; **ἐξαιρεῖ** (from **ἐξαιρέω**).

***Ἐξανεψιοί**, common accentuation ; **ἐξανέψιοι**, Attic. Trypho in Ammonius.

***Ἐξιάστιν**, from **ἐξίημι** ; **ἐξιαστιν**, from **ἐξιαμι**.

***Ἐπαινος**, praise ; **ἐπαινός**, celebrated.

***Ἐπάρχια**, a name ; **ἐπαρχία**, eparchy.

***Ἐρῆμος**, Homeric and old Attic ; **ἐρημος**, common accentuation.

***Ἐρίνεος**, wild fig-tree ; **ἐρίνεος**, woolly.

***Ἐρμαῖος** ; new Attic, **ἔρμαιος**.

***Ἐτοῖμος**, Homeric and old Attic accentuation ; **ἔτοιμος**, new Attic.

- *Ἐτος (*τό*), year; ἐτός, adverb.
 Εὐάνθης, a man's name; εὐανθῆς, adj.
 Εὐπείθης, a name; εὐπειθῆς, adj.
 Εὐσέβων, a name; εὐσεβῶν, part.
 Εὐσθένης, a name; εὐσθενῆς, adj.
 Εύτυχια, a name; εὐτυχία, subst.
 *Ἐχθρά, enmity; ἔχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἔχθρος.

Ζωή, life: ζώη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

Ζῶον, animal; ζωόν, neutr. of ζωός.

- *Ηλιάδων, gen. of Ἡλιάς; Ἡλιαδῶν, gen. of Ἡλιάδης. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1006.
 *Ημων, slinger; ἡμῶν, gen. pl. of ἡμεῖς.
 *Ηραιος, a name; ἡραιος, of Juno.
 *Ηράκλεια, the name of a town; ἡρακλεία, fem. of ἡρακλεῖος.
 *Ηράκλειος, a man's name; ἡρακλεῖος, adj.
 *Ησυχῆ, adv.; ἡσύχη, fem. of ἡσυχος.
 *Ηττων, comparat.; ἡττῶν, part. of ἡττάω.

Θαλάμαι, dens; Θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.

Θάμβος (*τὸ*), ἡ ἐκπληξίς; θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Eust. p. 906.

Θέα, spectacle; θεά, goddess.

Θέρμη, warmth; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.

Θέρμος, lupine; θερμός, warm.

Θεττάλη, prop. name; Θετταλή, a Thessalian woman. Conf. Meineke, Menandr. p. 76.

Θηλυς, adj.; θηλύς, *papilla*. Joh. Phil.

Θήρων, a name; θηρῶν, part.

Θόλος, dome; θολός, mud.

Θῦμος, mind; θύμος, thyme.

Θύρσοι, οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοί, θυρσοὶ δὲ γαμικὰ στέμματα. Eustath. p. 629. 50.

*Ιδέ, particl.; ἴδε (he saw), verb.

*Ιδοῦ, imperat.; ἴδού, interj.

- 'Ιδρύμενος, part. pres.; ίδρυμένος, part. perf.
 'Ιέρων, a man's name; ίερῶν, part.
 "Ικτίς, ίκτίς. See Eust. p. 809. 62.
 "Ιλλος, eye; ίλλος, squinter. Eust. p. 907. 8.
 "Ινδός, the name of a river; 'Ινδός, the name of a people.
 "Ιπνος, lantern; ίπνός, oven. Joh. Ph. Conf. Reisig. Conf. p. 104. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 816.
 "Ιρις (the goddess); ίρις, a flower. Eust. p. 391.
 "Ισος, Attic accentuation; ίσος, old Epic.
 "Ιχθυς, a name; ίχθυς, fish.
 "Ιων, a man's name; ίών, aor. 2. part.
 'Ιωνία, Ionia; ίωνιά, violet-garden.

Καίνη, the name of a town; καινή, fem. of καινός.
 Καιρός, season; καιρος, *licitum*. Eust. p. 907.
 Κάκη, misfortune; κακή, fem. of κακός.
 Κάκος, a man's name; κακός, adj.
 Καλλισθένης, a name; καλλισθενής, adj.
 Κāλον, wood; καλόν, nentr. of καλός.
 Κάλως, cable; καλώς, adv.
 Κάμπη, caterpillar; καμπή, bending.
 Κάνθος, a name; κανθός, corner of the eye; κάνθος, ass.
 Κάρπος, a name: καρπός, fruit.
 Κείνος, that; κεινός, empty.
 Κῆρ (τό), heart; κήρ (ή), death.
 Κῆρος, a river; κηρός, wax.
 Κίων, pillar; κιών, part.
 Κλείτος, a name; κλειτός, celebrated.
 Κλειώ, a name; κλειώ, I shut.
 Κλωθώ, a name; κλωθώ, I spin.
 Κλῆρος, lot; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Phil.
 Κοῖνος, a name; κοινός, common. Eust. p. 906.
 Κομιδή, subst.; κομιδή, adv.
 Κόμπος, pride; κομπός, proud.
 Κονίς, dust; κόνις, nit. Ammonius.
 Κόρωνος (mountain); κορωνός, crooked.
 Κουρῆτες, Curetes; κούρητες, young people. Eust. p. 771.
 Κούρικος, the name of a place; κουρικός, *tansorius*. Joh. Phil.

Κρής, Cretan; **κρῆς** (for **κρέας**), flesh.

Κρίνων, *judicans*; **κρινών**, *liliarium*.

Κρῖος, a man's name; **κριός**, ram. Aristarchus, however, writes both oxytone. Etym. Gud. p. 346.

Κρότων, a town; **κροτών**, tick. Steph. Byz. v. *Αἰσών*; **κροτῶν**, particip.

Κυκέω, I mix; **κυκεῶ**, acc. of **κυκεών**.

Κυριός, a place in Macedonia; **κύριος**, lord. J. P.

Κύρτος, weel; **κυρτός**, crooked. Eust. p. 907.

Κῦφος, a town; **κυφός**, hump-backed. J. P.

Λάβε, common accentuation; **λαβέ**, Attic.

Λάβη, pretext; **λαβή**, handle.

Λαβρός, *abundans*; **λάβρος**, *vehemens*. J. Ph.

Λαμία, the name of a town; **Λάμια**, the monster Lamia.

Λάμπρα, a town; **λαμπρά**, fem. of **λαμπρός**.

Λάος, genit. of **λᾶς**, stone; **λαάς**, people.

Λάρος, osprey; **λαρός**, á, ón, pleasing.

Λέκτον, promontory; **λεκτόν**, verb. adj.

Λέπας (*τό*), rock; **λεπάς** (*ή*), limpet.

Λεύκη, subst.; **λευκή**, fem. adj.

Λεύκων, a man's name; **λευκῶν**, part.

Λήναιος, a man's name; **ληναῖος**, adj.

Λίγυς, *Ligur*; **λιγύς**, *stridulus*.

Λιπάρα, an island; **λιπαρά**, fem. adj.

Λίχανος, ó, index-finger; **λιχανός**, ḥ, string of a harp.

Λοῦτρον, bathing-place; **λουτρόν**, water for bathing.

Λυσίας, a man's name; **Λυσίας**, a woman's name.

Λῶτος, a man's name; **λωτός**, lote-tree.

Μάκρον, a place; **μακρόν**, neut. adj.

Μάλακος, a man's name; **μαλακός**, adj. Eust. p. 1083.

Μαντίς, tree-frog; **μάντις**, prophet.

Μεδίμνος, a name; **μεδίμνος**, a measure. Phavorin.

Μείων, comparat.; **μειῶν**, part.

Μελιτίνη, the name of a woman; **μελιτινή**, fem. *gentile*.

Μηδίκη, an herb; **μηδική**, fem. adj.

Μισητή, ἡ ἀξία μίσους· **μισήτη,** ἡ, κατηφέρης πρὸς τοῦ ουσίαν.

Trypho ap. Ammon.

Μόνη, subst., stay; **μόνη,** fem. adj., alone.

Μοχθηρός, ὁ τὰ ἥδη πονηρός, **μόχθηρος,** ὁ ἐπίπονος. Ammon.

Μύλλος, a name; **μυλλός,** strabo. Jōh. Ph.

Μύριοι, ten thousand; **μυρίοι,** very many.

Μώρος, old Attic; **μωρός,** new Attic.

Νεῖον and **νειόν.** See Schol. Apoll. Rh. I. 122.

Νεός, *novale*; **νέος,** *novus*.

Νίκων, a man's name; **νικῶν,** particip.

Νομαῖον, *pascuale*; **νόμαιον,** *legitimum.* J. Ph.

Νόμος, law; **νομός,** canton.

Νύμφιος, adj.; **νυμφίος,** subst.

Ξάνθη, a woman's name; **ξανθή,** fem. adj.

Ξάνθος, a man's name; **ξανθός,** adj.

Ξένικος, a man's name; **ξενικός,** adj.

Ξένων, gen. pl. of **ξένος;** **ξενών** (ὁ), guest-chamber.

Ξύστις, Attic; **ξυστίς,** later and common accentuation.

Οἶκοι, houses; **οἴκοι,** at home.

"**Οκνος,** subst.; **όκνός,** adj.

"**Ολος,** whole; **όλός,** ink.

'**Ομοῖος,** Homeric and old Attic; **ὅμοιος,** later accentuation.

"**Ομως,** *tamen*; **όμως,** *simul.*

'**Οπώπη** (verb); **όπωπή** (subst). Hermann in Bucol. ap. Schæf.

Soph. p. IX.

"**Ορθος,** a name; **όρθός,** adj.

"**Ορμος,** bay; **όρμος,** ornament. Nevertheless the latter accentuation does not occur in any MS.; the distinction belongs to Grammarians. Wolf. Anal. p. 469.

"**Ορνη,** night; **όρνη,** adj. fem. of **όρνος.** Phavor. p. 1828. 58.

"**Ορος,** mountain; **όρος,** ὁ, *serum.* Eust. p. 906.

Οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; **οὐκουν,** *nonne.*

Οὐρά, tail; **οὐρα** (τά), boundaries.

Οὐρος, favourable wind; **οὐρός,** pit; **οὐρος,** guard.

"**Οχοι,** **όχοι.** Conf. Eust. p. 1519. 62.

Παιδιά (ή), play; **παιδία** (τά), boys.

Παιών, epith. of Apollo; **Παίων**, Pæonian; **Παῖων**, Pæon; **παῖων** (τος), striking.

Παλλάς (δος), Pallas; **Πάλλας** (ντος), a man's name.

Πᾶν, neut. of **πᾶς**; **Πάν**, the god Pan.

Παρθενίκη, a woman's name; **παρθενική**, virgin.

Πάρα, **πάρεστι**; **παρά**, prepos.

Παρείας, a serpent; **παρειάς**, acc. pl. of **παρειά**.

Πεδίον, field; **πέδιον**, diminutive of **πέδον**. Eust. p. 255.

Πειθώ (verb); **πειθώ**, suada.

Πειρων, *tranans*; **πειρῶν**, *tentans*.

Πῆ, interrogative; **πή**, enclitic.

Πίων, fat; **πῖών**, aor. 2. part. of **πίνω**.

Πλατάγη, rattle; **πλαταγή**, rattling sound.

Πλείων, comparat. of **πολύς**; **πλειών**, year.

Πλούτων, Pluto; **πλουτῶν**, *ditescens*.

Πλυνός, washing-trough; **πλύνος**, washed. Schol. Aristoph.

Plut. 1062.

Ποῖος, *qualis?* **ποιός**, *quidam*.

Πολέμων, a name; **πολεμῶν**, particip.

Πόλιον, an herb; **πολιόν**, gray (adj.).

Πονηρός, ὁ κακοήθης· **πόνηρος**, ὁ ἐπίπονος. Ammonius.

Ποσειδέων (Ion. for Ποσειδῶν); **ποσειδεών**, a month.

Πότε, *quando*; **ποτέ**, *aliquando*.

Πότος, *potus*; **ποτός**, *potulentus*.

Πρασία, the name of a town; **πρασιά**, garden-bed.

Πρίων, saw; **πριών**, saw-fish. Eustath. Нехæм. p. 19.

Πρύμνη, subst.; **πρυμνή**, fem. adj. Eustath. p. 547. Schol.

Venet. V. 292.

Πτερύχη, *plicatio*; **πτυχή**, *concavitas*. Joh. Phil.

Πυγμή, boxing; **πυγμῆ**, closely. Joh. Phil.

Πυθών (ή), the place Pytho; **Πύθων** (ό), the dragon. Ammon.

Πύλαιος, a name; **πυλαιος**, before the gate.

Πυρρός, adj.; **Πύρρος**, Pyrrhus.

¹ Πτινή, file; ρίνη, shark. J. Ph.

² Πίπη, town-wall; ριπή, blast of wind. Eust. p. 301.

'Ρόδιος, Rhodian; 'Ροδός, the name of a river. J. Ph. Comp.
'Αξιός.

'Ρόδων, a man's name; ρόδών, bed of roses.

'Ρύμβος, the name of a river; ρύμβος, χολικός. Joh. Phil.

Σίγα, imperat. of σιγάω; σίγα, adv.

Σίγηλος, *Sigelus narcissus*; σιγηλός, *taciturnus*. J. Ph.

Σίμος, a fish; σιμός, *simus*. J. Ph.

Σίτος, *frumentum*; σιτός, *esculentus*. J. Ph.

Σκαῖος, a name; σκαιός, left.

Σκαφή, pit: σκάφη, boat.

Σκόλιον, drinking-song; σκολιόν, crooked.

Σκόπος, spy; σκοπός (aim). Only in Gramm.

Σκότιος, dark; Σκοτίος, a man's name.

Σκύμνος, lion's whelp; σκυμνός, young of every other wild beast. Schol. Venet. XVIII. 319. Yet MSS. give only the accentuation σκύμνος.

Σπάρτη, rope, also the name of a town; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, sown.

Σπουδή, ḥ, haste; σπουδῆ, adv., in haste.

Σταφύλη, plummet; σταφυλή, bunch of grapes. Ammon.

Στένων, groaning; στενῶν, making narrow.

Στίλβον, part. neutr.; στιλβόν, adj. neutr., shining.

Σύν, prepos.; σῦν, acc. of σῦς.

Σφόδρα, adv.; σφοδρά, neutr. pl. of σφοδρός.

Σχέδιος, adj., near; Σχεδίος, a man's name.

Σχολή, leisure; σχολῆ, adv., quietly.

Τάρσος, a town; ταρσός, hurdle.

Τεῦκρος, a name; Τευκρός, Trojan. Joh. Phil.

Τίμων, a name; τιμῶν, part.

Τίνες, who? τινές, indef. encl.

Τόμος, section of a book; τομός, cutting. Ammonius.

Τρίτερες ἐπὶ χρόνον, τριτέρες ἐπὶ ηλικίας. Ammonius.

Τρίτος, the name of a river; τρίτος, third. Draco, p. 87.

Τρίτων, a name; τριτῶν, part. of τριτών.

Τροπαιὸν, old Attic; τρόπαιον, later accentuation.

Τρόπος, manner; **τροπός** ἴμας, φὸν κώπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται.

Eust. p. 1517. 55.

Τροχός, wheel; **τρόχος**, course. Ammon.

Τρυγητός, time of the vintage; **τρύγητος**, produce of the vintage.

Τρύφων, a man's name; **τρυφῶν**, part.

Τύρος (also **Τῦρος**), a town; **τυρός**, cheese.

"**Υραξ**, shrew-mouse; **ὑράξ**, adv. Comp. however, p. 94.

Φαῖα, a town; **φαιά**, fem. of **φαιός**.

Φαιδρος, a man's name; **φαιδρός**, adj.

Φαιστός, a town in Crete; **Φαιστος**, a man's name. Eust. p. 520.

Φάνος, a name; **φανός**, *clarus*. Joh. Phil.

Φάρος, *tunica*; **Φάρος**, *insula*.

Φᾶσις, a river; **φάσις**, *dictio*.

Φής, 2 pers. pres. indic.; **φῆς**, 2 pers. conj.; **φῆς**, aor. 2. for ἔφης from **φημί**.

Φιλητής, lover; **φιλήτης**, thief.

Φιλων, a man's name; **φιλῶν**, part.

Φόρος, tribute; **φορός**, fruitful.

Φρόντις, a name; **φροντίς**, care. Eust. p. 907.

Φυλάκη, a town in Thessaly; **φυλακή**, watch.

Φῶς (*τό*), light; **φώς** (*δό*), man.

Χάλκη, an island; **χαλκῆ**, fem. adj. Joh. Phil.

Χαλκιδίκη, a town; **χαλκιδικῆ**, fem. adj.

Χάριεν, adv.; **χαρίεν**, neutr. adj.

Χαρίτων, a man's name; **χαριτῶν**, part. of **χαριτών**.

Χία, a Chian woman; **χιά**, *serpentis domus*. Joh. Phil.

Χίλων, a man's name; **χιλῶν**, part. of **χιλόν**.

Χίος, the island Chios; **Χίος**, an inhabitant of Chios.

Χίτων, a town; **χιτών**, a garment.

Χόας, **χοᾶς**. Conf. Ammonius.

Χρέων, *fatale deorum*; **χρεών**, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

Χρῆστος, a man's name; **χρηστός**, good.

Ψιά, **ψια**. Conf. Ruhnk. ep. crit. p. 301. ed. sec.

Ψύχρος, a name; **ψυχρός**, adj., cold. Conf. Phav. p. 1874. 50.

"Ω, with the vocative of a noun; ω, an independent interjection.

"Ωμοι, an interjection; ωμοι, nom. pl. of ωμος. Apollon. Dysc.
de adv. p. 537.

"Ωμος, shoulder; ωμός, raw.

"Ωχρος, pallor; ωχρός, pallidus.

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